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VOL XXII NO. 16 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

BRITISH PREMIER BOOED BY WOMEN!

BUT "MAC" PUTS UP BOLD FACE

Tells Workers Govt. Is Making Prosperity Certain

REPLY TO ATTACK ON WAGE-CUT

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The Premier had a mixed reception at a speech to his constituents at the Seaham Harbour.

BOOING BY WOMEN

Cheers were mingled with booing and there was considerable interruption in which women were prominent.

WAGE-CUTS

Restoration of the wage-cuts imposed in 1931 was specially drawn attention to.

When the Chairman expressed the hope that Government would see it fit to restore the cuts, the Premier nodded his head.

Mr. MacDonald declared that the present Labour leaders had assented to the cuts. He agreed with the interruptors that he had likewise assented. "The difference is they deny it; I don't".

The Premier emphasised that when the question of restoration is considered, Government would not favour one class or community. Those who shared the cuts would share the restoration.

Mr. MacDonald concluded that the National Government has done the work essential for prosperity and is prepared to go on making prosperity certain (Cheers).—Reuter.

MALAVIYA DENIES PRESS REPORT

Not Proceeding To Europe For Mahasabha Propaganda

BENARES, January 15.

"The United Press Representative" understands, that there is no foundation for the report emanating from Bombay that Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya is proceeding to England, Europe and America as a member of the Hindu Mahasabha deputation.

Asked about the matter, the Pundit said, that no body knows here anything about it.—United Press.

Shikari In Critical Stage

SURAT, Jan. 18.

Mr. Shikari entered a critical stage after completing 51 hours in his attempt to break the club-swinging record.

To-day he lost 4lbs. in weight and his armpits scrapped.

Doctors are attending.—United Press.

(Earlier News on Page 12).

RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the B'B. and C.I. Railway Employees' Union, a public meeting of the B.B. and C.I. Railway workers will be held to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Bombay Central, when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside and address the workers on the "Work Before the Railwaymen."

TRAGEDY NEAR TEXEL ISLAND

Seamen & Crew Of British Ship Drowned

LONDON. Jan. 18.

Amsterdam.—Eleven seamen and the whole crew of the British steamer "Oakford" have been drowned near Texel Island. "Oakford" was found abandoned. Long search by lifeboats for the crew proved fruitless, but 9 bodies were washed up the sandbank. All of them were Londoners.—Reuter.

BANDITS DERAIL TRAIN

Four Persons Burnt To Death And Many Injured

HARBIN, Jan. 18.

Heavy casualties are reported to have been caused by derailing by bandits of a west-bound train on Trans-Siberian line. The track was pulled up, and the engine and five pullmans overturned catching fire.

Ambulance trains were despatched from Harbin and Tsitsihar No Britishers were aboard.

Four persons were burnt to death and 29 injured, the latter of whom include one Frenchman and one German. Coaches were gutted but the mail was saved from flames.—Reuter.

Mahasabha Attack On W. P. Scheme

"The Communal Award is the basis on which the edifice of the White Paper Scheme is constructed.

"The Hindu Mahasabha, therefore, in opposing the communal award attacks the very foundation of the White Paper Scheme", declared Bhai Farmanand, presiding over the Bengal Hindu Political Conference at 3-40 this afternoon at Hrishicase Park. Among others present were, Messrs. B. C. Chatterjee Padamraj Jain, Jagatnarain Lal Rai, Jaladharsen and others.—United Press.

AFRAID OF CONGRESS RAID

M. L. As. Approach Govt. To Give Them Further Lease Of Life

OFFICIAL CIRCLES RETICENT

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

I understand that some members of the Assembly have informally represented to the Government of India authorities that a further year's extension of life should be given to the Assembly.

The ostensible reason given is of course that it could be more convenient for the purpose of organizing elections, that electorates be approached at the same time as provincial council election so that inconvenience and expense both to the candidates and Government be lessened and that as provincial council elections do not take place till autumn 1935 the Assembly elections be also postponed till then.

FEAR OF CONGRESS "RAID"

Another reason advanced privately is that the new Assembly is likely to be raided by the Congress and Swarajist element and that it would be wiser for the Government to get through their entire legislative programme during the life time of this Assembly.

It is doubtful whether the suggestion made by some M. L. As. would be accepted.

GANDHIJI FOR TOTAL PROHIBITION

Devadas Corrects Misleading Reports Of Bangalore Speech

MADRAS, January 18.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi who arrived this morning has issued a statement to the press correcting "misleading reports published in certain papers" of a speech delivered by Gandhiji at the Temperance Association, Bangalore.

Mr. Devidas says: "Gandhiji was reported to have said that while prohibition would be the ideal way, it was beset with difficulties, economic and otherwise. He was therefore reported to have suggested cautious and slow progress commensurate with the revenue position of the State."

"This is a complete travesty of the speech delivered by Gandhiji. What he actually said was that he was not a temperance man but an out and out prohibitionist. Since excise revenue came from an immoral source, he was not prepared to consider the question of prohibition from the standpoint of revenue at all. He therefore urged the adoption of total prohibition regardless of the consideration of revenue, stating that India was a country eminently fitted for prohibition since drink was not considered a fashionable vice in this country."—A.P.

Over 25,00 Die In Bihar

CALCUTTA, January 18.

All information at present available to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, says the Associated Press correspondent at Patna telephoning this afternoon, indicate that the total number of deaths does not exceed 2,500.

According to the latest reports received by Government, the total number of deaths in Muzaffarpore is about 600. Bodies have been mostly removed.

The aeroplane chartered by the Bihar Government has again left for Muzaffarpore which still remains impossible to reach by road. No scarcity of food is reported in Muzaffarpore.—A.P.

MONGHYR, HEAP OF RUINS

Medical Aid Rushed To Affected Areas

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

A telegram has been received by the Government of India from the Bihar and Orissa Government giving the details of loss of life and property and other damages caused by the earthquake shocks in various divisions.

The first official report regarding the havoc done by the earthquake in North Bihar states that the number of deaths so far recorded is 409.

In the whole district of Saran, the deathroll is estimated at a hundred, while in Monghyr town it is feared that the deathroll may be several hundreds. The Bazar at the latter place is reported to be in a heap of ruins.

No shortage of food is expected, but it is feared that there may be difficulties regarding water-supply in places where wells have been destroyed.

TROOPS GUARD BUILDINGS

Additional police have been drafted in the affected areas to prevent looting, while the troops are guarding the wrecked buildings in Muzaffarpore town. Doctors have been rushed to the affected areas and more are in readiness at Patna.

His Excellency the Governor has cancelled his tour to Calcutta in order to remain at headquarters and keep in touch with the situation.

A HEAP OF RUINS.

Monghyr town has suffered very severely and the loss of life is estimated at several hundreds. The Bazar is reported to be in a heap of ruins. The hospital has been destroyed as also many other buildings. Four hundred workers of the local tobacco factory had a miraculous escape when the tobacco factory suffered damage. Only one life was lost.

In Jamalpur the loss of life is estimated at 20, but considerable damage has been done to property. No shortage of food is anticipated, but difficulty may be experienced with regard to water supply in those places where wells have been destroyed.

Parts of affected areas are pitted with circuar geyserlike holes through which water and mud spouted. The land on which the spring crops are standing has been less disturbed than lower lands from which the rice crop had been recently reaped. The surface of the land is also marked in places by cracks hundred or two hundred yards long with grey mud. Patches of flood water observed on Tuesday on lands which were previously dry are reported to be diminishing on Wednesday.—A.P.

HOARE'S SYMPATHY WITH 'QUAKE VICTIMS

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Sir Samuel Hoare has cabled to the Viceroy his deep sympathy for the bereaved and homeless owing to earthquake in India which continues to arouse deep concern and sympathy in Britain.—Reuter's Special.

Hundreds Buried See Page 7

WHERE R. T. C. HAS FAILED

"Jardine Succeeded In Bringing British And Indians Together"

NAGPUR WELCOMES M. C. C. TEAM

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Jan. 18.

The M. C. C. team arrived here this evening by the Grand Trunk express from Indore and received a very cordial welcome from the local enthusiasts at Nagpur station.

The team received another enthusiastic welcome when within an hour of their arrival they, along with the members of the opposing team were guests at a garden party given in their honour by the Nagpur Municipality.

JARDINE'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Welcoming Jardine and the members of both the teams to Nagpur the President of the Municipality Mr. Samiullah Khan said that by coming with his team to India, Jardine had brought two great peoples British and Indians more together a thing which politicians like members of the Round Table Conference had failed to do—and in my opinion, politicians will always fail (Laughter). Mr. Samiullah Khan claimed Jardine as an Indian because he was born in India and said, whatever fame he had brought to the M. C. C. by his doings he would also claim as those of an Indian (Cheers).

SPORTSMEN AND POLITICIANS.

Jardine replying said, he liked the thought of sportsmen having been able to do something which politicians had not. Indeed in his opinion the raising of an eleven from among the various members of the R. T. C. would not be a bad idea and whatever their cricketing abilities might be, they would not fail to draw good gate. I am not sure what they would charge for entertainments, added Jardine, amidst laughter but am afraid, they will question the umpire's decisions.

Jardine concluded by paying complement to Mr. C. K. Naidu as a keen and clever captain.

STOP PRESS

BIHAR GOVERNOR FLIES TO MUZAFFARPUR.

PATNA, Jan. 18.

His Excellency the Governor of Bihar flew to Muzaffarpur area, which has been severely affected by the earthquake and returned this evening after studying situation on the spot.—A.P.

"ANDHRA" EDITOR DEAD.

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

The death has occurred of Mr. Seshagiri Rao, Editor, "Andhra Patrika" at the age of 46 at Narasarapet. He was a well-known Andhra resident at Madras.—A.P.

RUBBER AGREEMENT.
(SPECIAL CABLE).

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 18.

Reuter understands that the meeting of the International Association of Rubber Growers, reached an agreement on the main points of the proposed Rubber Restriction Scheme.

LANCASHIRE INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The President of the Board of Trade will visit Lancashire next week to meet the representatives of the various sections of the cotton industry and hear at first-hand their views on the problems of the industry. He will meet on January 25th the special committee on Japanese competition and the committee which has been established with the object of promoting greater use of Indian cotton by Lancashire.—Reuter.

Suppressing Terrorism

Chittagong Youths Asked To Keep Indoors For One Week

CHITTAGONG, Jan. 18.

The District Magistrate has issued an order directing all Hindu "Bhadralok" males in the eight thanas adjoining the Kotwali of Chittagong up to the age of 25 to remain indoor for one week.

Another order prohibits:—

(A) for 48 hours running of trains on the main line to and from Chittagong with the exception of the Calcutta Mail and the Assam Mail. These trains are not to stop at any place within the District to pick up or set down passengers except at Chittagong.

(B) Prohibits for 48 hours on the Chittagong-Nazirhat line trains except 55 Up and 52 Down from stopping at any place between Chittagong and Hathazari.

(C) Prohibits for 48 hours on the Chittagong-Deoazari line trains except 55 Up and 5) Down from stopping anywhere between Patwya and Chittagong.

THIRD ORDER.

A third order prohibits for 48 hours Barisal and Coxs Bazar steamers from taking up or setting down passengers until they have passed the outer bar at Chittagong Port entrance.

A fourth order prohibits for 48 hours plying of passenger launches on the Karnafuli River.

A fifth order directs all courts and offices under the control of the District Magistrate of Chittagong to be closed for 48 hours.

A sixth order prohibits for 48 hours motor traffic beyond Julahat on the Chittagong-Dacca road and Sholasahar crossing on Chittagong Hathazari road.

The orders were enforced from 10 this morning..—A.P.

POLICE AND NAGINI'S SON

Touching Scenes At Sharda Mandir

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 18.

Touching scenes were witnessed in the Sharda Mandir, when Serios, the son of Nila Nagini was taken away by the Police. Serios, who was loved by all the children was reluctant to go and climbed up a tree when the police arrived. He was, however, persuaded by the police officer and the teachers of the school to come down.

The children gathered round him and offered him small presents while parting. They hope to observe a "Serios Day" to-morrow in his honour.

GANDHIJI'S LETTER.

The authorities of the School received a letter to-day from Gandhiji, enquiring about Serios. They have replied to Gandhiji intimating him that Serios has been taken away to Calcutta.

Serios will be produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta in accordance with the production warrant issued by him. He is being taken to Calcutta to-night by a police officer.—A.P.

MAHATMA WILL VISIT KRISHNAGAR

KRISHNAGAR, Jan. 18.

It is definitely understood that Mahatma Gandhi will visit Krishnagar during his Harijan tour in Bengal.—(United Press.)

ROBBERY ON MOVING TRAIN

European Woman Passenger Thrown Out Of Frontier Mail?

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

The discovery at the Lahore Railway Station of rifled boxes in an empty second class compartment was the first clue to the robbery and, it is believed, attack on an European woman passenger in the 3-Up Frontier Mail which left Bombay on Tuesday night, according to the "Statesman."

A passport found with the luggage showed that the passenger was Mrs. Farnzs, who was travelling from Bombay to Delhi on Tuesday night. She was found by the side of the railway line between the distant and home signal boxes at Mahadipur station (which is the next station after Meerut on the Delhi side).

Mrs. Farnzs, it is understood, had sustained injuries and was trying to reach some mills near the railway line, when she was found.

The railway police were summoned and she was taken to Meerut.

It is not known at present whether she was thrown out of the train by the robbers, who have subsequently rifled her boxes, but this is believed to be the case.—A. P.

LAW FAVOURS GOLD COMMANDEERING

But Senator Glass Unmoved Despite Legal Opinion

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

Mr. Morganthau has ordered the indefinite extension of the timelimit for the surrender of gold, which was due to expire on the midnight of Jan. 17.

Attorney-General Cummings assured the Senate Banking Committee that the sequestration of the Federal Reserve Bank's gold, as provided in the Monetary Bill, is constitutional, but the amendment has been introduced as a concession to the leading critic, Senator Glass, and is designed to guard against the Treasury invasion into the field of private banking.

Mr. Cummings denied that the Federal Reserve Member Banks, which are stockholders of the Reserve Banks, have the right to title and interest in gold coin or bullion.

Mr. Eugeneblack, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board made a similar declaration, but Senator Glass declared that his opinion was unchanged.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Want Success in Life? Become Master of English. Get particulars from the Tutorial Institute, Delhi, 33|2. (7613).

Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute: Fresh Classes in various Commercial subjects, specially for F.C.R.A., F.A.A., F.I.S.A, F.C.C.S. L.C.C. and I.M.C. Examinations including Pitman's Shorthand, have just started work. Enrol immediately to get utmost benefit of our tuition service. Postal tuition service also available. For Free Prospectus apply at Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay. (1828).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock. Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

To-day's forecast correct (Proof Deposit "Bombay Chronicle"). Many customers availed the chance. Why not you? 100 per cent sure forecast for to-day and to-morrow. Nominal fee. Please call at the Master Cotton Reporters, 457, Sandhurst Road, Dwarkadas Mansions, Bombay 4. (1846).

One infallible New York closing will be given to-day. Such chances available one in life time. Call at American Astrological Bureau, opp. Examiner Press, Meadow St., Fort, Bombay 2 to 7 p.m. (1849).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale.—A desirable Bungalow in Ootacamund. Excellent situation with electrical installation and Sanitary fittings. Apply:—S. V. Ramasamy Mudaliar "Ramamunderum", Kilpauk, Madras. (1813).

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the Right of Skinning Dead Animals, for one, three, five and ten years alternately, commencing from 1st of April, 1934, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner on 29-1-1934 not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.)

The tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay. They must be endorsed "TENDERS FOR THE RIGHT OF SKINNING DEAD ANIMALS."

Forms of tenders, specifications, etc. will be issued to anyone, on payment of Rupee one, by the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Names of all the contracting parties should be specified in the tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer,
Public Health Department,
Bombay, dated 18-1-1934.

7858

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

I. C. No. 33 of 1933.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the FAZULBHOY MILLS LTD.

Messrs. SHAMJI KARAMSEY AND CO., a firm. ..... Petitioners.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia has by an order made in Chambers on the 15th day of January, 1934, appointed Mr. H. H. Wadia, the Court Liquidator to be the Official Liquidator of the Company abovenamed.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1934.

MOHILE PAREKH & MANECKLAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

7854

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday, the 19th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay,
Bombay, 18th January, 1934.

7856

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT LAND, admeasuring about 27 acres, situate at Nasik-Poona Road, at Nasik belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Pooranmal Goolji Shinghanee (TO-DAY) FRIDAY, the 19th January, 1934, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

The Sale will be held at the office of Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., Auctioneers, at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff and Co., Attorneys for Bai Balai Khurshedji Divecha and on account and at the risk of the Pledgor Mr. Sultan Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 27th January, 1934 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Valuable jewellery such as diamond necklace, bracelets, ring, bangles, ear-rings etc. diamond and pearl Parah Tanmanyoo, pearl Kanthi, bangles, etc.

The above will be on view from Friday, the 26th instant at 12-0 noon.

Cash will be required at the time of sale,

BENNETT & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Tottori Maru	5973	18 Jan	27 Jan
Nagato Maru	5901	24 Jan.	3 Feb.
*Tango Maru	6893	30 Jan.	12 Feb.
Mayebashi Maru	7005	17 Feb	27 Feb.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	8 Feb.
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Feb.
Fushimi Maru	11000	6 Mar.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	31 Jan
Haruna Maru	10500	14 Feb.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	21 Feb.
Asama Maru	17000	7 Mar.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	19 Feb.
Heian Maru	11600	10 Mar.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

THE CARLTON

FOCUS OF BOMBAY'S BEST TALKIES

LAST THREE SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

FOX FILMS'
Thundering Romance of the Foreign Legion.

"THE DEVIL'S IN LOVE"

WITH
LORETTA YOUNG
VICTOR JORY
DAVID MANNER
HERBERT MUNDIN

FROM TO-MORROW
GRAND DAILY CHANGE PROGRAMME OF SEVEN FOX SUPERS

WATCH FOR THE DETAILS

BIKANER SENTENCES
They Widen Gulf Between Princes & People, Says Mr. Trivedi

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, Secretary of the Indian States' People's Conference has issued the following statement to the Press in connection with the Bikaner case judgment.

The Bikaner trial and its judgment will give a new turn to the movement of the emancipation of the States' people. To those well-meaning sympathisers of the States' people who still entertained cherished hopes about the introduction of Rule of Law in the States and also about the bridging of the daily-widening gulf between the Princes and he States' people one day, the Bikaner judgment will be a painful surprise.

The Bikaner court after keeping all the accused in imprisonment for two years as under-trials sentences one accused for three years, the accused for two years and a half, one accused for two years and remaining two for six months. It is not these heavy sentences that will be much criticised or resented by the public. But the arbitrary methods that the Bikaner authorities have resorted to in persecuring these under-trials and their family members during the last two years and in disallowing the accused, counsel of their choice to defend them will leave a permanent blot on the administration of justice in Bikaner State.

Law requires that every person should be taken to be an innocent man until he is proved to be guilty. Have not the Bikaner authorities during the last two years of the imprisonment of these undertrials, treated them as worst criminals? Is the Bikaner Government prepared to allow an impartial inquiry into the treatment meted out to these undertrials and their family members?

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner spoke as follows on the sanctity of Law before his Legislative Assembly the other day:—

"I have always endeavoured to rule for the benefit of my people. I enjoined the rigid separation of the executive machinery from the judicial tribunals of the State, and I trust my subjects have already commenced to appreciate the merits of an independent judiciary altogether untramelled by the traditions of the executive department. It rests in your (i.e. official members) hand to take this justice almost to the doors of the people's houses and to make such justice easy and expeditious to attain. The administration of justice should be both prompt and cheap."

Are the Maharaja and the Prime Minister satisfied that the lofty principles of Law espoused in the above speech are applied in the Bikaner case?

The Indian States' Peoples Conference has passed a resolution in its fourth sessions urging the attention of the Paramount Power to such cases and demanding their reference to and revision by an independent judicial tribunal. The Paramount Power owe it to the States people to move in this direction.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Sir G. B. Pradhan, Chairman, Indian Women's University Aid Committee, Bombay, writes:

Mr. L. R. Phadnis, the Vice? President of the Executive Committee of the Indian Women's University Aid Committee, Bombay, is moving in the Bombay City and Suburbs for the Committee's propaganda. All the well-wishers and sympathisers of the cause are therefore requested to help him in his mission as best as they can.

Rugby.—Prince George who leaves England on Friday for tour in South Africa and Rhodesia will later in year visit Australia. He will reach Cape Town on February 5 and is expected home again at the end of April.—B. O. W.

12 WOMEN ADMITTED IN TWO MONTHS
Rescue Home Society's Useful Work

The following is the report for November and December 1933 of the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society:—

At the beginning of November the number of inmates at the Ashram was 46 women and 21 children. During the two months 12 new women and 9 children were admitted and 22 women and 10 children were disposed of.

Out of the 12 new women 7 were sent by Magistrates and Police: two were for delivery and three were poor and helpless.

Of these four were widows and 8 married.

According to caste—3 Depressed Classes, 3 Maratha, 1 Gujrati Brahmin, 1 Kayasthe, 1 Pardeshi, 1 Vaishya, 1 Kosti and 1 Kalwar.

Out of the 22 disposed of 14 were returned to guardians, three secured employment, two were married, one was transferred to another institution, one for temporary shelter, and one was returned to court.

Of the nine new children three were born at the Ashram and six in the hospital.

Eight children were transferred to the Bijapur Orphanage, one was given in adoption and one died at the Ashram.

On the 1st of January 1934, the number at the Ashram was 36 women and 20 children.

The death anniversary of Swami Shraddhanandji was celebrated at the Ashram when Mrs. Sulochna Bai Hudlikar, B.A., was invited as the chief speaker.

PROMINENT VISITORS.

Among the visitors to the Ashram the following were prominent:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur with Mrs. Askasaheb; Mr. V. G. Deshpande, Bhai Permanandji, Dr. Shivijirao Pathwardhan and Kshatre Jagat Guru, Kolhapur.

The following donations were received during the period: Rs. 90 C. K. P. Co-operative Credit Bank Ltd., Dadar, Rs. 50 Dahyabhai Bulakhidas, Poona; Rs. 50 Dr. V. M. Gadgil, Panchgani; Rs. 40 Bijapur Orphanage; Rs. 25 K. H. Kale, and Rs. 25 Mrs. Sunarabai, Kalyan; Rs. 877-0-5. Amount below Rs. 15 and anonymous and Rs. 220 monthly donations; Total Rs. 1,377-0-5.

UNIVERSITY ACT MUST BE AMENDED
Academic Council Can Be Done Away With, Says Mr. Warty

(From A Correspondent.)
BELGAUM, Jan. 15.

In the course of a lecture delivered under the auspices of the Belgaum Teachers Association, Mr. K. G. Warty of Gokak explained the working of the various bodies of the Bombay University and the system of election introduced there. He pointed out that though the Senate was essentially a body of educationalists there could be about 100 non-academicians out of 144 members.

In order to make the University more efficient it was necessary to substantially amend the Act. and reconstitute the Senate.

Mr. Warty expressed his belief that it was possible to do away with the Academic Council and transfer its functions to the various Faculties concerned. In concluding his lecture, he requested the secondary teachers to take more interest in University matters and try to secure more representation in all University bodies.

Knocked Down By Engine

KARACHI, Jan. 17.

An old woman, the mother of a railway employee while crossing the railway lines was run over by a shunting engine.

Her legs had to be amputated in the hospital where she died. —United Press.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TO SOLVE BERAR PROBLEM
Leaders Appeal For Postponement Of All-Parties Conference Till Mr. Aney's Release

(From Our Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, Jan. 16.

Messrs. P. Y. Deshpande, H. V. Deshpande, Dr. Bhojraj and Dr. Patwardhan—prominent Congress men of Berar have sent the following letter to the Secretary of the Berar All-Parties Conference to be held at Akola on the 28th January:—

We have been duly nominated to represent the Berar Provincial Congress Committee at the forthcoming session of the Berar All Parties' Conference to be held at Akola, on the 28th of this month. We are all of opinion and most of the prominent Congressmen of this place are with us in this, that the proposed Conference should under no circumstances be held before the release of our revered leader, Loknayak Bapuji Aney. Our reasons for this suggestion are as follows:

VICEREGAL STATEMENT

You are aware that Lok. Bapuji Aney was the president of the Berar All Parties' Committee and has been responsible for guiding its deliberations and shaping its policy to a very large extent. So long as there was no authoritative announcement on the future constitutional position of Berar under the contemplated Indian Federation the matters stood on an altogether different footing. As it is, we have already before us the Viceregal announcement made at Hyderabad on the 29th of November last which while still silent on some matters of detail, is quite explicit on the most vital point. viz., the reaffirmation of the sovereignty of H. E. H. the Nizam with a clear promise to rejuvenate the heretofore mere nominal sovereignty by conferring on H. E. H. the Nizam some "new" marks of honour with a view to place T.E.H.'s sovereignty "beyond all doubt."

PARTIAL RETROCESSION?

We think this to be the most important point vitally affecting the political destiny of Berar. In our opinion the new position amounts to partial retrocession. It may be only a matter of conferring a few new marks of honour on H.E.H. the Nizam to-day but on the same logic it can be something more damaging to our interests to-morrow. Already the British Government have found it expedient to depart from the position taken up by Lord Reading, the then Viceroy of India, in his famous reply to H.E.H. dated 27th March 1926 in which the oft-repeated claims of H.E.H. the Nizam were unequivocally brushed aside and the obligations to the people of Berar were clearly recognised.

REACTIONARY ANNOUNCEMENT

The new Viceregal announcement is a death-blow to these authoritatively recognised obligations; and therefore it creates an altogether new situation more critical than any. Berar has had to face in the past. And whatever lead Mr. Aney may have thought wise to give before such an announcement was made we have reasons to believe that in the face of such an utterly reactionary pronouncement setting at nought the recognised rights and privileges of the people of Berar and flatly denying them their inherent right to be consulted before any decision affecting their political and constitutional destiny could be taken. Mr. Aney is not expected to be of the same mind as he was before his incarceration.

It would therefore be nothing short of an indecent haste to hold the conference on the 28th instant behind the back of Mr. Aney whose release will take place within less than three weeks after the aforesaid date.

FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

It may be necessary to reorganise or if need be to revolutionise the composition of the present All Parties Committee or Conference and "to bring into existence a Constituent Assembly of the people of Berar on the lines suggested by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the solution of the political and communal problems of India." The situation appears to us to be extremely critical and we strongly feel that no decision should be taken in the name of the people of Berar without the advice of Bapuji Aney. We are calling upon all Congressmen and Youth-leaguers and members of all other political organisations in Berar to support our move and we feel sure that we shall have the backing of overwhelming majority of the organisations.

POSTPONE CONFERENCE

We therefore hope that you will be good enough to give our suggestion the consideration it deserves and decide to postpone the conference to such date as may enable Bapuji Aney to attend it and guide its deliberations.

INDORE MALWA MILLS AFFAIRS
Reconstruction Committee Recommends 10 As. Cash In Rupee As Final Discharge

The 4th meeting of the Reconstruction Committee (re. the Indore Malwa United Mills. Ld.) held at the Company's office in Bruce Street, on the 14th inst., at 1-30 p.m. resolved that the settlement should be recommended as follows:—

"Ten annas cash in a rupee in full and inal discharge of admitted and proved claims of the creditors. as on the 18th October 1933. from which date interest will cease altogether, subject to the assurance that the company will agree to pursue its remedy against ex-Agents, ex-Directors, and Auditors. etc., strenuously, and out of the recoveries thus made, minus the expenses incurred in that connection, to make available for further distribution to the creditors such sum, if any, as may be determined by Muntazim Bahadur J. L. Mital, as the sole arbitrator, it being entirely within his discretion to award whatever he thinks fit and proper.

Rugby.—Figures relating to trade disputes in Great Britain during 1933 were the lowest recorded during the period of 40 years for which statistics are available.—B. O. W.

DRY WEATHER ALL OVER INDIA
Rain Or Snow Showers Along N. W. F. P. Likely

POONA, January 18.

Weather has been dry over country. Temperature continues below normal in northern and northern and central India, the night temperature being generally about ten degrees Fahrenheit below normal. A fresh western disturbance is causing cloud in north Baluchistan.

Forecast: Scattered light showers of rain or snow may occur along the North West Frontier Province.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of 18/1/1934:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —00.3 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 61.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 79.0 degrees (3.9 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 61.9 degrees (4.6 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 144 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 70.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

WHAT A GLORIOUS COMBINATION !
What A Pair? Miss ZUBEIDABANU and Master MODAK
See & Hear in their Sensational Picture of 1934
Shree Mahalaxmi Cinetone Co's
Radha Mohan or Nand-ke-Lala
Now Running At IMPERIAL CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

DEATH OF LADY AGA KHAN

Body To Be Embalmed And Taken To Kerbala

We regret to announce the death of Lady Aga Khan which took place at her residence in Bombay on Wednesday.

The late Shahzadi Begum was the cousin of Rt. Hon. H. H. the Aga Khan and daughter of his uncle Jehangirshah. She was ailing for a long time past and was suddenly seized by a heart attack and died within a few seconds.

Unfortunately, at the time of the sad occurrence, the Rt. Hon. H. H. the Aga Khan was not in Bombay as he was on his way to Bikaner from Ahmedabad.

A large procession of well-known citizens went to Hasanabad, the temporary resting place whence the body will be embalmed before being taken to Kerbala.

Among those present in the procession were the Persian Consul, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza A. A. Khan, Major Jelal Shah, Mr. M. J. Shustary, Mr. Mirza Ali Kazrani, Mr. H. M. Dehdusty and many other leading Khojasj

MR. BAJAJ'S TOUR

Wardha Dealers Undertake To Deal In Swadeshi Goods Only

WARDHA, S. P., Jan. '6.
(From A Correspondent.)

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Mrs. Jankidevi Bajaj with the party visited and delivered speeches at Senegaon, Nagghari and Deoli, on the 3th instant. On the 14th, they went to Paunoor, Kharangna Arvi Verul, and on the 15th to Pulgaon.

So far he is getting a good response. To-day (16th) he paid a surprise visit to the local cloth market and took stock of the situation. It is understood several big cloth dealers have given solemn understanding to deal in swadeshi goods only.

He and party will visit Pawnar and Suregaon to-morrow.

At Dera Ismail Khan a horse-show and a cattle fair will be held on February 22nd and subsequent dates. Cash prizes and medals will be awarded to the owners of best cow and best buffalo.

THE REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
6 STAR AERIAL ROMANCE
NIGHT FLIGHT
Starring
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
JOHN & LIONEL BARRYMORE
HELEN HAYES, CLARK GABLE
MYRNA LOY
Gripping Entertainment Enacted By
Men Who Dare & Women Who Wait!
TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M
M. G. M'S SONG & DANCE HIT
STAGE MOTHER
with
ALICE BRADY
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
PHILLIPS HOLMES
SNAPPY MUSIC & EYEFUL SCENES!
Phone 22323 Reserve Now.

Last Day For Chasing The Blues!
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE RIB-TICKLERS
Laurel & Hardy
IN M. G. M.'S MUSICAL OPERA
DEVIL'S BROTHER
with DENNIS KING, THELMA TODD
TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Our 6th Anniversary Special
RADIO'S HAWAIIAN ROMANCE
BIRD OF PARADISE
STARRING THE FLAMING BELLE
DOLORES DEL RIO
KING VIDOR'S ASTOUNDING HIT
In Commemoration of our 6th Anniversary
FREE BALLOONS Will Be Given To All Kiddies Attending The Matinees.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: Magh Shud 4, 1990.
Muslim: Sahavval 3, 1352.
Parsi: Amardad 15, 1303
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset 6h. 25m.
Hightide: 2-22, 14-42.
Lowtide: 8-46, 20-32.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

H. E. the Governor opens ward for tuberculosis in G. T. Hospital, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 20.

S.S. "Strathaird" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Winter Meeting. Thirteenth Day.

"Bombay Looks Ahead" lectures: Prof. Claude Batley on "The Necessity for City Planning," Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla, 5-30 p.m.

MONDA,Y January 22.

Barrows lecture by Dr. S. Mathews on "Religion as a form of Human Behaviour," Wilson College Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation: 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 23.

M.Sc. Translation Test results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Bombay Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "Myrt and Marge Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Night Flight". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Laurel and Hardy in their Musical Comedy 'The Devil's Brother'." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. to-day (Thursday).
CARLTON: "The Devil's in Love". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "Torch Singer". Daily at 3-30, 6-40 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "War Correspondent". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE: 'East of Borneo". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "Early To Bed". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Surya Kumari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Mahananda". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE: "Smilin' Through". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA: "Yahoodi-ki-Larki". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BENGAL CLUB. — Saraswati Puja will be held at the Bengal Club premises, Parel, on the 20th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Parcels for Germany direct per S.S. "Wartenfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6 p.m. to-day (Friday).

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China per S.S. "Conte Rosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Monday, the 22nd instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" with the mails from London of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 10 a.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shogen Maru" left Colombo on January 17 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 21.

GHATKOPAR HINDU SABHA.—The annual general meeting of the Ghatkopar Hindu Sabha was held at the Hindu Sabha premises at Ghatkopar on Wednesday last. Election for 1934 of the Managing Committee and the office-bearers was held.

It was also resolved to conduct a Hindi Class at the meeting.

President: Amratlal Khokhani, Vice-Presidents: 1. Vaghji Laxmidas, 2. Chimanlal P. Shah, 3. Chandulal Manilal Desai, 4. Velsji Shivji, 5. Revashanker T. Adhikari.

CHILDREN'S DAY

The Children's Day was celebrated in all the Primary Schools under the District School Board, Bombay Suburban District, on Monday, the 15th inst. At different places prominent persons presided over the functions. The programme included a Mass Drill, prayer, procession, recitals, dialogues, etc. Speeches were delivered advocating the principle that children are the real wealth of the nation. After distribution of sweets and prizes the programme came to an end.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7-0 a.m. Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates. Close Down.
12 noon: Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Music.
1 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Close Down.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

6 p.m. Time Signal. Relay of Music from the Pathe Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management.)

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m. Miss Keshar Vadke. Instrumental Music. Madhavlal Sital Solo.
7-30 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other available market rates. Interval.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

8-15 p.m. Empire Relay if Reception is satisfactory.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9 p.m. News in Hindi. New York Opening and other available rates.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

9-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Film Chat by the Picturegoer.
9-30 p.m. Jos Ghisleri and his Symphonians. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. (by kind permission of the Directors, the Indian Hotels Co., Ltd).
11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Light Music.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. The John MacArthur Quintet.
9-10 p.m. Variety programme
9-40 Music and the Ordinary Listener, a talk by Sir Walford Davies.
10 p.m. Hotel Metropole Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

"RISE OF YOUNG ISLAM."—Under the auspices of the Muslim Students Union, Syed A. M. A. Kareem Ganni, M.L.C. (Burma), President, Burma Young Muslim League will deliver a public lecture on the "Rise of Young Islam" to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupatty. Maulana Shaukat Ali will preside.

THE LATE MR. G. D. KOPPIKAR

One Of Founders Of Bombay Youth League Dies Of Plague

We regret to announce the death at the early age of 27 of Mr. Ganesh Dattatreya Koppikar, who was one the founders of the Bombay Youth League, and one of its secretaries from its very inception. He was a student of the National Medical College, but left the same, before completing his studies, in order to do public work.

During the last general strike of textile workers of Bombay he was one of the secretaries of the relief committee organised by the Bombay youths. He was arrested under the Ordinance in May 1931 and detained for two months in Byculla jail and later externed and ordered not to leave the limits of Bijapur.

He was ailing for the past year and a half with heart trouble. He succumbed to an attack of plague at Bijapur on Wednesday last, after an illness of a fortnight.

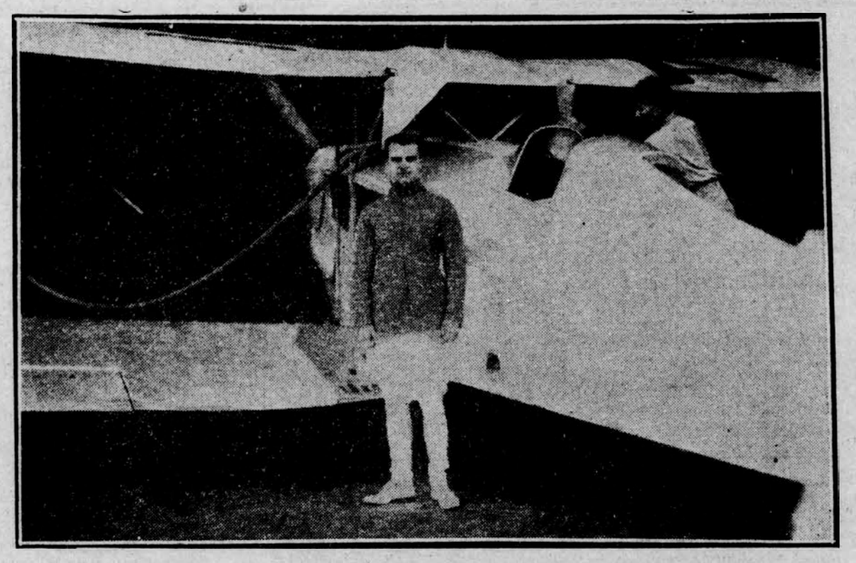
Boarding School For Girls

A Bhavnagar correspondent writes:

A boarding school for grown-up girls in Gujrat and Kathiawar will be opened here on February 4.

Applications shou'd be addressed to Hon. Secretaries Messrs. Jagjian Mehta and Ranchhoidas Vrajlal, Manor Harkha Wadi, Bhavnagar.

The Traffic receipts on British railways which are usually regarded as a trustworthy indication of the trend of trade show improvement last week on the good returns of the first week of the year, the total on the four great rail systems being £3,31,000.



Prince Aly Khan beside the aeroplane in which he reached Karachi from Bombay on Wednesday. He is leaving by the outward air-mail.

10 LAKHS CLAIM

Evidence In Case Against East India Cotton Association Directors

Further hearing was resumed before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court of the case in which Messrs. Dulerai and Co., are claiming Rs. 10 lakhs as damages in respect of losses sustained by reason of certain action of the East India Cotton Association and its Directors in regard to fixing the prices of cotton and then withdrawing the rule in 1931.

On Thursday, Mr. Munshi continued his opening address and tendered in evidence certain entries in the books of the Association, which the plaintiffs claimed, supported their allegations of fraud against certain directors.

H. P. DESAI'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Hirachand Panachand Desai, senior partner of the plaintiff's firm then gave evidence. He said that he had acted as a member of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, and also as a member of the Committee appointed in 1930 to report on the Cotton Contracts, Sales Act. Among his other capacities was his membership of the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. 27 years' ago he founded the firm of Messrs. Dulerai and Co. He was also a partner of Hirachand Vaneechand and Co. His brotner Mr. Dulerai was another partner. They were cotton dealers and also shippers. Their yearly turnout in the trade was in lakhs of rupees. For the year 1928-29, he paid income-tax on Rs. 1,90,000 which was his profits as partner of Dulerai and Co., and the other firm.

Continuing the witness said that at the period material to the suit, he was declared a defaulter by the Association. He had paid 6 annas in the rupee towards his liabilities.

Witness was then questioned about the meaning of certain commercial terms and various kinds of operations in the market.

The case will be resumed on Friday.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE IN APPEAL

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee on the Appellate Side of the High Court quashed the sentence of Rs. 10 fine passed on C. S. Mody by the Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate who convicted him of contravening transfer regulation No. 10 of the Tramway Co., on the complaint of the Company.

Mr. U. L. Shah appeared for the accused. Mr. Dhondy appeared for the Tramway Co., and the Government-Pleader for the Crown.

"PROTECT INDIAN INTERESTS"

Kobe Indians' Wire To Bombay Merchants

The President of the silk Merchants Associations, Kalbadevi Bombay has received the ollowing wire from the Indian Traders Association Kobe:

Our members who are cotton piecegoods exporters from Japan desire that in the interests of both countries Indian interests should be well protected under the New Treaty."

STARTLING DISCLOSURES ABOUT SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE

Defence Counsel Says, He Wants To Prove That Giara Was The Institution As Well As Its Managing Committee

The activities of the Social Purity League and the manner in which its affairs were conducted by the Honorary Secretary were brought to light at the resumed hearing of the case in which Miss Piroja Merwan Irani, a young Irani lady charged Bhikaji M. Karanjia with defamation, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay on Thursday afternoon.

STARTLING DISCLOSURE.

The startling disclosure that the annual report of the League although adopted at a meeting of the Managing Committee was not recorded in the Minutes book, as it was considered not important, was followed by the statement that the account books had all been written up by the Honorary Secretary, as the Honorary Treasurers failed to keep the accounts. The accounts of 1932 were written up after August 1932 from the vouchers which were available in the office of the League by Mr. H C. Giara. There was nothing on record in the minutes book authorising the Honorary Secretary to do this.

COFFERS EMPTY.

Counsel for the accused handed to Mr. Giara who was under cross-examination a chit written to the accused by the witness and asked him to explain what he meant by the words "khisama dodia nathi." Amidst a roar of laughter witness admitted that he had written the chit to the accused asking for money as the coffers of the Purity League on that day were empty.

In this case Miss Piroja Merwan Irani charged the accused with publishing certain defamatory statements about her character and that of her sister.

Mr. Saher instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors appeared for the prosecution. Mr. A. S. Shete, defended the accused.

Mr. H. C. Giara further cross-examined by Mr. Shete said that the League paid him a rent of Rs. 40 for accommodating the office in his office. They had no separate room. Witness was shown an item of Rs. 520 paid by the League as rent for one year. He stated that it was not correct.

SEQUEL TO GAMBLING.

Witness was then questioned about his financial status. Mr. Giara said that in 1921 he was in financial difficulties brought about by gambling in which he had lost a very large sum of money. Mr. M. N. Mody had obtained a decree against him for Rs. 18,000. His evidence in that case was not believed.

Mr. Shete: Did Mr. Justice Fawcett call you a liar in his judgment?

The Magistrate disallowed the question.

Mr. Giara then narrated the circumstances under which he was struck off the roll of members of the Elphinstone C. C. Club as he failed to pay the subscription fees.

Mr. Shete: Were you in Messrs. Tata and Co from 1916 to 1918?

Witness stated that he was with Tatas but resigned as he wanted to start his independent business.

The only case filed against him was for Rs. 140 in the Small Causes Court last year and an exparte decree was passed against him. The house in which he lived was rented in his wife's name and he was not aware that a suit was filed in the High Court to recover rent against his wife.

WHY HE RESIGNED.

Mr. Giara said that he had tendered his resignation of his office on December 29, 1933 and did not know whether it had been accepted as the Committee had not met. He denied that the resignation had not been accepted because the accounts were not correct. The accounts are at present he said in the hands of the Auditors.

Witness admitted that the accounts were all written by him although there was a Treasurer. The accused was appointed Treasurer in 1933 but he resigned. The Treasurer of 1932 had not kept the accounts and so in August 1932 he wrote up the accounts of 1932 from the vouchers that were in his office.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Shete as to what the relevancy of these questions was. Mr. Shete said that he was going to prove that the Social Purity League was Mr. Giara, and the Managing Committee was also Mr. Giara.

Witness questioned about the present case said that the accused reported the case to him and he asked the accused to watch the movements of the girls and also to get some evidence. The accused brought one gentleman to corroborate his statement but he had not authorised the accused to interview the Lady Principal.

The witness was then questioned about the Annual report published for the year 1932. He said the copies were received in February 1933. There was nothing to show that the report had been submitted to the Managing Committee.

"TRUSTED WORKER."

The accused, was a trusted worker said Mr. Giara, and he know all about the work the League was doing. The accused was an active worker of the Parsi Ambulance Brigade and he did not know whether he was a member of the Parsi League of Honour—an institution recently started to do Social purity work among Parsis.

At this stage further hearing was adjourned to January 23.

FROST DAMAGES CROPS

Peasants' Plight Aggravated By Demand For Full Land Revenue

(From A Correspondent.)
DHOLKA, Jan. 13.

Due to frost on the 13th instant cotton-crop of Dholka Taluka, Ahmedabad District, has been seriously damaged. It has been completely destroyed in the fields of the river bank villages.

The wheat-crop is not so badly affected, but from the beginning the growth is poor.

Gram-crop is slightly damaged. The condition of the peasantry of this miserable Taluka has become very pitiable as the only hope of their field-income was on the produce of cotton, which they have now utterly lost. And the Government has issued orders to recover the land-revenue in full annawari.

Peasants are applying to the Mamlatdar. Special Circle Inspector has been out on tour to inspect the crops.

Slight shocks of earthquake were experienced here.

Calcutta has been experiencing an intense cold wave since Monday, which caused untold sufferings especially to the poor.—United Press.

IMPROVING EFFICIENCY

Thana Board Suggests Test For Employees

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Thursday.

At a recent meeting of the Thana Municipality discussion centred round the charge of lack of efficiency in the present establishment of the local bodies. The Thana Municipality has been asked by the Bombay Government to subit its opinion on the subject.

EXAMINATION TEST.

The history of the inquiry is that the Examiner, Local Fund Account, had attributed it to the absence of rules regulating the recruitment and employment of men required for municipal service and to the selection of men without one regard to their educational qualifications. He has therefore suggested that the Government should consider the question of introducing an examination on the lines of those prescribed for Local Board accounts clerks and school board clearks or that they shou'd at least prescribe a general rule, fixing minimum educational qualifications for men employed in the municipal service.

The legal position, however, is that under section 23A (1) of the Bombay District Municipalities Act and section 30 (1) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act the rule making power vests in the municipalities and the Government have no power to make rules prescribing qualifications.

Mr. Shaiks Moosa Usman's following motion was therefore adopted by the general board at the last meeting:—

(1) That the power of determining qualifications by specific orders in each case shou'd vest in the Government.

(2) That those powers should be vested in the Commissioners.

(3) That the powers should be extended to all classes of employees.

(4) That special qualifying examinations should be introduced by the Government and rules framed therefore.

MURDER CHARGE FAILS

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court Sessions acquitted Sharifkhan and Sabzalli, two Muslims, on the charge of murder.

The accused were charged with the murder of a Pathan lad, Mahmad Mirza Khan, who was found lying dead in a pool of blood with stab wounds over his body near the Sewri cemetary on September 27th last.

The accused pleaded 'alibi'. The jury found both accused "not guilty".

The Advocate-General, with Mr. J. W. Gomes, conducted the prosecution. The first accused was defended by Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy and the second by Mr. K. M. Taleyarkhan.

DADABHAI NOWROJI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

The following constitute the newly-elected Managing Committee of the Dadabhoy Nowroji Memorial Association:—

Dr. A. L. Nair, President.
Mr. Maneck A. Karanjawalla, Mr. Kekobad C. Dinshaw and Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt., Vice-Presidents.
Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Hon. Treasurer.
Miss Banoo Bomonji Hirji Khorshid, General Secretary.
Mr. Kaikhushru Jamshedji Dubash, and Major Sohrab R. Bamji, Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Sir Hormasji Cawasji Dinshaw, Kt., and Messrs. Motibhai N. Amin, V. C. Setalvad, M. V. Dhonde and Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhat as elected members.

The Surat Police have arrested 5 sailors on a charge of committing theft of talpatri-cover sheets worth Rs. 2,400 covering cotton bales of Volkart Brothers on Tapti river bank.

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YOUR LAST CHANCE TO-DAY
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TO SEE THE MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ROMANCE
TORCH SINGER
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Training Hints

Fairford Gives Satisfaction On Track

Inniskilling Wins Good Trial

(By Our Special Correspondent)

The following gallops were done by horses engaged on Saturday:

SPINNERS' COTTAGE (Selby) was too good for MESSAGE (McCarthy) in a 9 furlongs gallop on the race track.

GLENALMOND (Northmore) was superior to LOCHMORE (McCloud) in a 9 furlongs' trial on the race track. The former continues to improve.

CORCY (Stokes) shaped well over 9 furlongs.

MYRON (Dobie) was given a rousing gallop over 9 furlongs, RAJPYARI joining over the last 6 furlongs.

The former beat the latter by a length at the finish. Quite a good performance.

CENTOI (R. Boy) showed to advantage over 5 furlongs. Fit and well.

PHARAOH III (Brace) had WOVEN (Graham) easily beaten in a 9 furlongs gallop. The former is now at his best.

CUSTODIAN (Northmore) galloped a mile. Fair.

LADY BRENDAN (R. Boy) travelled 7 furlongs on the race track in fine style. She should run well.

GOLDEN CROSS (R. Boy) accompanied GOOLASH (Lowrey) over 7 furlongs on the grass, the latter finishing in front.

DR. STRABISMUS (Gethin) was sent a mile on the race track. Still backward.

BALLINTOY (Graham) cantered a mile. Ignore last defeat.

TAN (Bullock) stretched HATLESS (Selby) over 6 furlongs. Fair.

MULLIGATAWNY (Clarke) beat RAGHUBEER (McCarthy) over 6 furlongs. Fair.

FAIRFORD (Harding) beat MOTI KOH (Clarke) by a neck over 5 furlongs. Watch the former.

LOVELY ONE (R. Boy) assisted CRYPTOGRAM (Lowrey) in a 6 furlongs gallop on the grass, both finishing strongly.

furlongs on the race track. The latter won by a short margin.

ACHIEVE (Burn) and ALESIA II. (McQuade) galloped an easy 6 furlongs. The former was beaten.

INNISKILLING (Blyth) and SAVITRI (Munro) covered 5 furlongs on the grass. The former won by a length.

UP TO JINKS (Northmore) KILFINANE (Stokes) and BRIGHT NIGGER (McCloud) galloped 6 furlongs on the race track. Kilfinane was the best.

WITCH MUSIC (Doyle) spurted four furlongs on the grass. Good.

CARTOON (Northmore) went an easy 6 furlongs. Very fit.

KNIGHT OF ARMS (Brace) beat SANGUINE (Graham) by a length over 6 furlongs on the race track.

POMAGNE (McCarthy) galloped an easy 6 furlongs. Fit.

FIERY FACE (Selby) and THE VICEROY (Obaid) galloped 9 furlongs on the race track. Both are in fine trim.

SEINIAR (Selby) travelled 9 furlongs on the grass. Good.

HUMSIYAH (R. Boy) galloped 9 furlongs on the tan. Fair.

HAYAR (Brace) did pace work over 5 furlongs. Must win soon.

WATCHMAKER II (Marrable) and TAIR AL ZAMAN (Burn) covered 6 furlongs on the tan. Both finished well, particularly the latter.

SOOMAIR (Graham) galloped an easy 6 furlongs. Improved.

GURGISTAN (Stokes) and SEBOOR (Dobie) galloped six furlongs on the tan. The latter was better.

HOOMAILA (Ahmed Ali) beat a stable companion in a 6 furlongs gallop.

MAHOOT (Selby) galloped an easy 6 furlongs. He is ready.

MANVAR (Meekings) galloped 6 furlongs on the grass. Good.

ALHARITH (Obaid) was extended over 6 furlongs. Fair.

VICTOR (Northmore) galloped an easy 9 furlongs. Well.

WHO CAN REFUTE THE TRUTH

A MOST LEADING SOLICITOR OF BOMBAY HIGH COURT. MR. S. B. NARIMAN FROM BEAU VIEW, 23, DONGERSI ROAD, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY, writes:—

By his Homoeopathic treatment Dr. D. D. S. Tandon cured my son aged 16 years, who was suffering from septic enlarged tonsils with ulceration for over a year, owing to which he was having frequent attacks of high fever and had greatly suffered in general health. He was placed under the best medical treatment available in Bombay and some of the leading physicians and surgeons, who were consulted advised that no cure could be effected unless the tonsils were removed by operation, but owing to his weak state of health, this advice could not be acted upon and he was thereafter placed under the Homoeopathic treatment of Dr. TANDON.

I am pleased to say that un der his treatment within five months my son was completely cured, the attacks of high fever completely disappeared, and the enlarged tonsils were reduced to their normal size and though more than nine months have elapsed since then there has been no reappearance either of the enlargement of the tonsils nor of any trace of septic matter or ulceration and when recently I stated this to an eminent physician and an eminent nose and throat specialist and they examined his throat, they expressed their surprise that in such a case the cure could have been effected without operation. (Signed) S. B. NARIMAN, Solicitor, High Court, Bombay, 16th January, 1934.

SAFETY MATCH'S INCONSISTENCY

Stewards Accept Explanation Offered

The Stewards of the Western India Turf Club held an inquiry into the discrepancy in the running of Safety Match in the Aintree Plate, on Saturday as compared with its running in the Craven Stakes on December 26 last.

After hearing the evidence of the trainer and the jockey concerned, the Stewards accepted the explanation offered.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

LONDON, January 17.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the Third Division of the Southern Section of the League, to-day:—

Bournemouth 2, Orient 0.
Cardiff 0, Swindon 1.
Gillingham 1, Aldershot 2.
Reading 4, Newport 0.
Southend 3, Torquay 1.

In the Third Division of the Northern Section of the League to-day, Gateshead beat Walsall by 2 goals to 1.

In the first round of the Scottish Cup, Leith lost to Cowdenbeath, the latter scoring the only goal of the match.

POLO IN BOMBAY

Mr. Roark To Play For Sir D. Petit's Team

Considerable interest has been added to the Bombay Polo Tournament by the presence in one of the local teams of Mr. E. C. Roark, brother of 'Pat' Roark, the well-known International player, and Roark, brother of 'Pat' Roark the Adrian Roark who is making a name for himself in American Polo.

Mr. Roark will be playing throughout the season for Sir Dinshaw Petit, the Sporting Parsi Baronet, who is doing so much to keep the manly game alive in Bombay. Sir Dinshaw is an all-round athlete and strangely enough finds Ping-Pong the best of all games for keeping in his eye.

Mr. Roark is impressed by the Indian syces and thinks that they compare very favourably with the stud-grooms he had under him in Ireland. He is thinking of taking a few back with him when he returns to the "Auld Country."

ASTON VILLA BEATS CHESTERFIELD

Association Cup Football Match Results

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, January 17.

The following are the results of the re-plays of the matches in the third round of the Football Association Cup:—

Aston Villa 2, Chesterfield 0.
Bury 3, Burnley 2.
Derby 1, Bristol City 0.
Fulham 2, Liverpool 3 (after extra time).

Huddersfield 6, Plymouth 2.
Middlesbrough 1, Sunderland 2.
Portsmouth 4, Manchester United 1.
West Bromwich 0, Chelsea 1 (after extra time).

POET NANALAL D. KAVI HONOURED

A pleasant function was arranged by the proprietors of Vanguard Studies and "Ullas" weekly on Sunday last at Forbes Gujrati Sabha Hall, when an at-home party was given by them, in honour of Sjt. Nanalal D. Kavi, the Gujarati poet. Prominent Gujrati journalists were present and it was a sight never to be forgotten when men of different political and Social schools mingled together to pay their homage to the poet.

Rugby.—The Prince of Wales has become patron in chief public schools exploring society. The object of the Society is to take senior boys from public schools into wild and trackless countries where they live under exploration conditions and have to display endurance and pioneering instincts.—B. O. W.

ALL-INDIA TENNIS

Championships To Begin On January 20

Each Province affiliated to the All-India L. T. A. is to be represented at the All-India Lawn tennis championships which are due to begin at Alfred Park, Allahabad, on January 20, and not January 26, as stated before There is every reason to believe that the list of entries will include all the leading players in the country except Madan Mohan. The latter is still in Calcutta and will not be able to spare the time to go to Allahabad.

Calcutta battles will be renewed in the ladies' events, in which Miss Jenny Sandison, Miss L. Row, Miss Benjour and Miss Peppe are all playing.

TENNIS IN BIJAPUR

Permanent Tournament Committee Formed

BIJAPUR, Jan. 17.

Tennis enthusiasts of Bijapur district welcome the advent of the permanent Tournament Committee which has been set up with the object of organising annual Tournaments. The first preliminary meeting in this connection was held in the Collector's Bungalow, and a provisional committee was formed to draw up a constitution of the Committee which will include representatives from the states of Jath, Jamkhandi and Mudhol.

Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S., collector was unanimously elected president. It is expected that the tournaments will commence in the third week of February.—United Press.

POPULAR MYSORE OFFICIAL RETIRES

(From A Correspondent).

A farewell entertainment was given last week to Mr. L. P. Mascarenhas, Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, who retired from the Mysore State service after a meritorious service of 32 years of which over 23 years were spent in the wild and unhealthy parts of the State known as the Malnad. Among those present were the Members of Council, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore and many other officers of the Mysore State.

Mr. L. P. Mascarenhas entered the State service in 1902 when he was appointed as Ranger and soon rose to the position of a Senior Assistant Conservator. He was trained by that Grand Old Man of Mysore service Rai Bahadur M. Muthannah, Conservator of Forests from 1904 to 1914. Mr. Marcarenhas was a very good task master but yet kind to his subordinates. Throughout his service he did his work thoroughly and conscientiously and commanded the respect of one and all that have associated themselves with him in the department.

ADDITIONAL RACE FOR SATURDAY

The Maiden Plate having been declared void, the following Race has been framed for Saturday, January 20:—

THE COLLINGWOOD PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs 500; third, Rs. 250

For Maiden Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1933, direct from the country of foaling, and that have not won a race since landing.

W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply).

Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Distance.—6 furlongs.

The following are the entries for the substituted race:—

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Pompeius.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk and Mr. N. Mathradas's Hamdoon.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Nelson.
Mr. A. R. Taha's Mooshir.
Mr. Mahomed Abdulla's Kingfisher, Havana and Laffy.
Messrs. S. H. A. Wahab Kadoury and Naji Abdul Wahab's Habdan Beg.
Mr. A. L. Essa's Taj.
Mr. Fahad Rummah's Watchmaker II and Tair al Zaman.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Farhan Pasha.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed and Haji Abdulla Mana's Sun Rose.
Mr. Mahmood Talib's King Ghazi.
Mr. Zarulla bin Talib's Titar.
Mr. Jassim Mahomed Esmail's Soomair.
Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's Hooria.
Mr. Baha Khalil's Dolfuss.
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's Abdulminham.
Mr. A. K. Hamad's Alharith.
Mr. T. Chermookly's Taj Muhaisin.
Mr. Mahmood Barooni's Kandahar.
Messrs. M. Nusserwanjee and S. A. Powar's Zobba.
Mr. Esmail Ebrahim's Wee Bit and Republic.
Mr. Ebrahim Gussoo's Manvar
Mr. Aziz Mahomed's Khalil.
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's Volkart.
Mr. Ghanam Sadulla's Wansa.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Gurgistan and Seboor.
Mr. Eve's Farewell.
Mr. Khalil Dawood's Araby.
Mr. Hamad Muhammad's English Star.
Mr. H. U. Oswal's Hitler.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's Torpedo.
Mr. Sulleman Yussuff's Moofiis
Mr. Younis Haji Dhanoon's Rashash.
Mr. Syed A. R. Zarki's Mosul King.
Mr. P. R. Kering's Mahoot.
Mr. Abdulla Salim's Grey Star.
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's Faras.
Mr. Kassim Haji Mahomed's Mosul Queen.
Messrs. Saleh Moosa and P. R. Kerring's Silver Fish.
Mr. Abdul Wahid's Hoomaila.
Mr. M. S. Motilal's Qatar.

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6-o'clock 9 NIGHT'S FETE 6-o'clock

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DANCING & CABARET FROM 10 P.M. ON BOMBAY'S LARGEST DANCE FLOOR

AT 6 O'clock to-morrow the 9 Night's Fete opens on the Reclamation, Churchgate Street. IT IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE FINEST SHOW EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY.

Many well known painters and designers have worked hard to create a truly Artistic and picturesque Fete. Mr. Schara, the famous artist who decorated the interior of the new Regal Theatre, Mr. Renfry who was responsible for the designing of the three London West End Theatres and Mr. Ghuey artist of the Imperial Theatres Moscow, are amongst the prominent artists employed.

Come and enjoy yourself for 8 hours for 8 annas.

- JOY WHEEL
- SCENIC RAILWAY
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Engineering And Textile Section

Nickel-Clad Steel

Immense Possibilities Of New Industry In India Foreshadowed By Recent Invention

A new discovery which has resulted in the production of thin sheets of steel covered on one or both sides with pure Nickel firmly bonded together by rolling has immense possibilities in India as it is capable of repiacing the age-long use of tinned brass and aluminium utensils for household usie, writes Dr. P. Krishnamurthi of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, in a Madras contemporary. It is a well established fact that Nickel is chemically impervious to the action of organic acids and is non-toxic, so that it is the best medium for the preparation and storage of foodstuffs. Its high cost, however, has provented this material from coming into general use. We see however a great many articles nickleplated, i.e. coated electrolytically with thin deposits of nickel. There deposits being very thin are never lasting. According to the new invention, the nickel is firmly bonded to the steel by hot or cold rolling, the thickness of nickel layer being either 5 per cent. or 16 per cent. or 20 of the total thickness of the steel sheets. This coating is uniform and homoeneous and it nuiform and small holes or pockets which in the usual electroplated articles is the main cause of corrosion.

Since the steal sheets are of such a quality that it has the same coefficient o fexpansion as Nickel and as the bonding between the two layers is perfect the sheets can be bent any number of times without the nickel-layer cracking or peeling. The nicket ciad steel sheets can be obtain in any thickness down to 0.3 m. with nickel layer either on one side or on both sides, and its thickness either 1-20 or 1-10 1-5th that of the steel sheet. Since the steel imparts great strength to this product, a thickness of 1-25th of an inch (Imm.) is enough to give strong and durable utensils and other products.

VARIOUS USES.

Among the various uses of this new product could be mentioned in the first place household articles like cups, saucers, dining plates, cooking vessels, milk storage and heating vessels, wash basins, canitary fittings, water storage and heating tanks for washing clothes, ladies, spoons, electric, switches, components of leectric heatters lamps and lanterns, in fact anything that is at present being made of brass, copper, aluminium, enamel or stainless steel. There is a great possigility for using this material in industry for soap boiling pails or oil storage tanks and in the textile industry for dyeing and bleaching vats and containers and in the pharmaceutical industry, for making very thin necessitates fresuent absolute purity, in the manufacture of surgical instruments, etc., etc.

NICKEL FOR FOOD INDUSTRIES

The principal conditions of cleanliness and hygience which are indispensible for this industry could be secured to a great extent by the use of glass containers, but its fragile nature excludes its common usage. Copper or brass which is sometimes used as a material of construction, could not be used unless it is tinned with pure tin, and this layer being very pin necessitates frequent renewal. Moreover, the tin used is often mixed with lead which gives rise to contamination of food. Enamelling is resorted to in many cases but it suffers from the drawback that it is liable to crack and moreover it is a poor conductor of heat.

Considering all the conditions which a container of food has to comply with, it is realised more and more that nickel alone is an approach to the ideal material. Nickel resists the action of alkalis and organic acids especially the following: Alkalies in the molten or dissolved state, soda, salt, saltpetre, tannic acid formic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, tartaric and citric acids, oils, glycerine soaps, varnishes and foodstuffs of all kinds. Its use in the largest factories of the world has shown remarkable success and the silverlike brilliance of the equipment makes it quite attractive. The formation of rust or oxide never takes place when exposed to atmospheric conditions and hence contamination of foodstuffs can never take place. The use of pressed vessels with a highly polished internal surface is most desirable from the point of view of preserving food materials, and nickel clad steel lends itself easily to such treatment.

INDISPENSABLE AID.

Since the cost of this material is only a fraction of the cost of pure nickel, the goods made out of it are likely to find a ready market in India, and could replace silver for many purposes where a high degree of polish and resistance to tarnishing are desirable. In conclusion it may well be said that Nickel-clad steel is an indispensable aid to the attainment of the goals of modern industry, viz., Efficiency and Economy.

LANCASHIRE v. JAPAN

Rayon Producers Decline To Take Part In London Negotiations

At the conference in London in mail week between the Lancashire cotton and rayon representatives and the Japanese cotton representatives the former insisted that the contemplated negotiations must cover rayon yarn and fabrics as well as cotton yarn and fabrics. The Japanese Delegation replied that it represented only the cotton industry, but undertook to communicate the Lancashire Delegation's opinion "to the appropriate authorities in Japan." It now appears that on November 28 the Japanese Rayon Federation, the organisation of the rayon producers, had already decided against sendng a delegate to take part in the negotiations, writes the "Manchester Guardian."

According to the "Japan Chronicle" (Osaka), the Rayon Federation sees in the scheme of the British industrialists to discuss rayon concurrently with cotton an attempt to impede the future development of the Japanese rayon industry. There is, the federation holds, no direct conflict of interest between Japan and Britain in the rayon business, and it is absolutely impossible for the Japanese rayon producers to consent to market arrangements with the British industrialists in British and other overseas markets.

The Lancashire comment on this, as made by one in close touch with the London negotiations, was:

"The statement will come as a surprise to the Lancashire cotton and artificial silk industries. So far they have heard nothing officially from the Japanese Rayon Federation, and, like the British Government itself, have really taken it for granted that the Japanese rayon manufacturers would be represented in the discussions in London. In this belief, in fact, the Lancashire delegation which met the Japanese cotton delegation in London last week included two representatives of the British artificial silk industry.

"That there is a direct conflict of interest between the two countries in the rayon business is obvious enough. It is common knowledge that certain types of artificial silk are replacing cotton goods all over the world and are sure to continue doing so. Japanese exports have grown at a phenomenal rate, and no solution of the cotton problem would be satisfactory without a solution of the rayon. The British Government has taken this view from the outset."

GROWTH OF JAPAN'S RAYON INDUSTRY

The growth of the Japanese rayon industry is illustrated by the statement in the "Trans-Pacific" (Tokio) that within the past ten months five new companies intending to manufacture rayon and staple fibre concurrently have been founded in Japan. None of them has begun operation, for factory construction is still under way.

An estimate of the productivee capacity of the Japanese rayon in tons per day companies for the coming year has been published:—

	Dec. 31, 1933.	Dec. 31 1934
Teikoku ..	33.0	48.0
Asahi ..	25.0	38.0
Toyo ..	22.0	34.0
Showa. ..	20.0	30.0
Kurashiki	16.0	22.0
Nippon ..	13.0	30.0
Japan Woollen ..	1.5	6.5
Tokio ..	5.0	10.0
Mie ..	1.5	1.5
Chemical ..	—	10.5
Kinkwa ..	—	—
Shonaigawa ..	—	10.0
Fukushima ..	—	5.0
Nisshin ..	—	5.0
Shinko ..	—	13.0
Kanebo ..	—	6.0
Dai Nipponbo ..	—	5.0
Nittobo ..	—	1.0
Total ..	137.0	281.0

According to the "Trans-Pacific," Japanese rayon firms are making a profit of 64 yen per box on the basis of the current market price of 120 yen for 120 denier rayon.

Most rayon manufacturers showed unusually large profits for the last accounting period and consequently increased dividends. Results for the present period are estimated to be much the same. By lowering production costs most of the companies are striving to cut export prices to stand competition with foreign products as well as to meet high tariff rates abroad. These concerns are all expected to retain their previous dividend rates.

During 1932 approximately 89 per cent of total production was for use of Japanese weavers and the remaining 11 per cent was exported as rayon yarn. Of domestic production 67.4 per cent of the products was exported and 22.6 per cent consumed at home.

NEW ELEMENT IN OIL

Separator Discloses Substance Puzzling Chemists

A discovery that the "oiliness" in oil acts like the cream in milk was reported to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers by C. M. Larson of New York.

He described a new machine, working like the milkman's scream separator, which whirls oil at speets of two to six miles a minute. It separate from the ordinary oil a substance which looks just like oil, but which chemists have not yet been able to differentiate from the whole oil.

This substance is the real "oiliness" the material which makes oil slippery and gives it lasting qualities in motors. The value of the oil separator is for testing. In 30 minutes it shows up the qualities of any oil as thoroughly as a round-the-world flight.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1934

MORE FETTERS

The surprise about the official opinions on the Indian States' Protection Bill so far received by the Government of India is, not that so many officials support it, but that there should have been any officials opposing a measure which the Government seem bent upon putting on the Statute Book. The Bill, which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly last September and is now being circulated, gives Government additional powers to deal with the critics of States' administration and but few officials would oppose such powers. The Bill purports "to protect the administrations of the States in India which are under the Suzerainty of His Majesty from activities which tend to subvert, to excite disaffection towards or to interfere with such administration." This object is sought to be achieved by extending to the States the jurisdiction of Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code which penalises conspiracies and the Press Emergency Act of 1932, and by taking power to prohibit groups of British Indians from marching into the States to embarrass and overawe the administrations. The Bill is far more drastic than the Princes' Protection Act of 1922 which, having been summarily rejected by the Assembly, was certified by Lord Reading, and which extended to the States the purview of Section 124-A of the I.P.C. regarding sedition and restored to the Princes the protection which the Press Act of 1910 had given them, but which lapsed on its repeal. It is not, however, quite accurate to say that the present Bill only extends to the States certain provisions applying to British India, as urged by Sir Harry Haig in the Assembly. As the Behar Government itself points out, several provisions of the Bill go far beyond the principle enunciated by Sir Harry. For instance, penalising "interference" with a State is a dangerously wide and vague provision and in practice is sure to be more drastic and comprehensive than the notorious clause in the Penal Code against sedition. Justice Duleepsingh, too, has expressed the view that several provisions in the Bill cover acts "much wider than those contemplated in the speech of the Home Member."

Unjustifiable & Mischievous

Even if the present Bill is not much worse than the measures that already apply to British Indians' criticism of the Government in British India, it is unjustifiable on any gound and is bound to be most mischievous in its results to the people of both British India and the States alike. With but few exceptions the Princes are notoriously autocratic rulers and deal with any criticism in the States against their maladministration with a relentlessly heavy hand. The proceedings of the so-called conspiracy cases in Bikaner and Patiala are sinister signs of an autocracy that tolerates no criticism. Naturally anything like a free Press in the States is, speaking generally, conspicuous by its absence—nor does the Paramount Power come to the rescue of the people even in cases of gross misrule. It pleads the internal autonomy of the States and treaty obligations. The only restraint on maladministration in the States that is at all effective is the publicity given to it in the British Indian Press and, if this remedy too is taken away from them, the condition of the States' people will be most pitiable. To the people of British India the new Bill will be an additional fetter restraining free speech and fair criticism. Coming on the top of other special repressive measures, it tends to bring Indians in British India to the level of the States' people groaning under autocracy.

Reject It

Even an impartial judge like Justice Rachhpalsingh opposes the Bill because he feels that the only remedy of the States' people whose grievances are unredressed is to give publicity to them in British India, and that, they should be permitted to avail themselves of that remedy. Various States people's conferences have unreservedly condemned the Bill and so has even the All-India Liberal Federation. It must summarily be rejected. The Legislative Assembly in 1922 refused permission to the Government even to introduce the then Princes' Protection Bill, which was a much milder measure. But we should not be surprised if the present subservient Legislature passes the Bill in question. If does, or if the Viceroy certifies the Bill again, it will only drive political agitation more underground. But misrule will never go unresisted.

Repression Or Conciliation?

We only hope Babu Rajendra Prasad, the well-known Bihar leader, has been released in time to enable him to recoup his health. Convicted in January 1933, he has been suffering ever since from bronchitis, asthma and dysentry. The Provincial Government, on their own admission, took about nine months to decide upon transferring him from Hazaribagh to the Bankipore in order that he might be examined at the Patna General Hospital. It is an open secret that his health did not improve even then and there was also some agitation about his release. But it is only on January 9 that a Medical Board was ordered to examine him. Its findings have necessitated the remission of the rest of his sentence forthwith. Because of past experience relating to himself as well as other prisoners this fact alone gives cause for alarm regarding his health.

It is a pity that Government should persist in refusing to learn from experience. Rigours of jail life have shattered the health of many a prisoner and permanently so, thanks to the inability of Government to realise the necessity of timely release. Sen-Gupta died in internment, Motilal Nehru and Vithalbhai Patel came out of jail only to meet death inspite of everything that medical science could do. Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose is more or less a permanent invalid now. Nor do these names exhaust the list. There will be hundreds of "B" and "C" political prisoners in every Province who have been conemned to suffer perpetual ill-health. Perhaps the authorities do not care. But a little imagination will convince them that all this produces only enduring bitterness. This is not the way of conciliation which our rulers are never tired of claiming as the goal of their policy. Repression can only aggravate feelings and, in the present situation of the country, it is also, otherwise, utterly uncalled-for. If Government mean what they say they must adopt a policy of genuine conciliation by releasing all prisoners unconditionally and forthwith.

OUR LAWYERS

Lack Of Professional Discipline

(By AN ADVOCATE.)

The legal profession was at one time looked upon with very high esteem by the whole society. It was then considered as one of the noblest professions of social utility. On account of the high moral standard, coupled with a restricted number of professionals, the remuneration for the legal services was so very decent that one could easily earn a decent and comfortable living with considerable ease and dignity.

Cut-Throat Competition.

But now by way of a very unhappy contrast, the same profession is faced with a critical situation, as we shall presently see. On account of the unprecedented world-wide economic depression and also due to a vast and ever-increasing number of persons entering its fold in absence of any better avocation of life, the scale of remuneration for legal services rendered by them has been so much reduced, much so on account of the cut-throat competition among themselves and the utter demoralisation of the whole profession that it is well nigh impossible to eke out a decent and comfortable existence for an average lawyer, leaving aside the question of a few topmost of them who are no doubt getting a most handsome price for their services. The litigant community, therefore, naturally exploits the legal talent, but one cannot seriously blame them for that. It is up to the members of the once noble profession to keep up its standard of efficiency and remuneration and not allow it to be reduced on any account, and if they fail to preserve the professional dignity, they alone are responsible for it.

Touts.

The direct or indirect encouragement given by persons vitally interested in litigation to that unwholesome practice of toutism, which swallows up the lion's share of the hard-earned income without any corresponding responsibility whatsoever, is the real canker sapping the very life-blood of the profession and it is, therefore, to be seriously tackled and if possible, entirely eliminated, if the standard of professional morality has to be sincerely raised. They only care for their mess of pottage from these unwary, ignorant litigants, whatever may be the consequences thereof to the profession as a whole or to the sound administration of justice. No doubt Law does not permit this undesirable practiee, but it is common knowledge that it does persist and prevail and is connived at by all.

Further a scale of remuneration for legal services has been fixed by Law and Convention, but it is more often observed in breach than in practice. The very same litigants who willingly pay the high bills of attorneys and counsel in the High Court without a single murmir and protest grudge paying even the proper and reasonable fees to the lawyer class. What a strange and painful contrast! As regards the mofussil, the scale of professional fees has been recently reduced from 5 per cent. to 3 per cent., but one really fails to understand the policy behind this move in giving a long rope to the litigants to exploit the lawyers, especially when it does not affect the revenue.

Gloomy Picture.

After spending about fifteen laborious years of constant study and a large amount of money, one enters this so-called noble profession to be utterly disillusioned about it, when one is nearly twenty-five years old, with a short span of life before him to try to settle in life and practice. A lucky few may, perhaps, achieve the laurels, but most of them have to grope in the wilderness. The picture is no doubt gloomy, but it is not, therefore, necessary to sound a pessimistic note, if a particular standard is preserved.

Every profession, be it high or low, has always an unwritten moral code, which is rigorously enforced against any recalcitrant member of it, but it is painful to see that this noble profession alone is not exacting the same rigorous discipline from its members. No doubt it is impossible to control or check such a vast and scattered profession, but a high moral standard can certainly be expected from the members of such a noble and magnificent profession. A rigorous scrutiny must, therefore, be kept by the numerous associations formed for the purpose of preserving the rights and privileges of the profession and a sort of discipline enforced against them by moral force, as no punitive action can be taken for the breach of pure moral code.

Need for Discipline.

Has not the time now come,

(Continued on next page.)

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

Why It Should Be Held Twice A Year

(By K. G. WARTY, M.A., B,T., Head Master, High School, Gokak.)

Since the abolition of the Secondary School Final Examination conducted on behalf of the Education Department, the Matriculation of our University has been the test of candidates, not only for the entrance into the University course but also for qualifying for Government service. It is for all practical purposes the School Leaving Examination even to this day and as such the Results of the examination determine the efficiency of teaching in schools. This examination as we all know is held once a year in April. There is a proposal now before the University Senate that it should be held twice, particularly with a view to enable the candidates to enter into their lives as early as is possible. Life is short and the task before us is tremendous. It is but natural that the parents should feel that the responsibility of educating their children should cease to exist as early as possible, and, that, in these days of financial stringency and economic depression, their grown up boys should begin to help them at least by earning their own bread, if not helping them to maintain other members of their family. As schooling is growing very costly every day, we cannot blame the parents for such an attitude of theirs.

There are people who believe that the holding of the examination twice a year is likely to increase unemployment in the country. But to my mind the increase in the number of passes at the Matriculation is not going materially to increase the number of the unemployed in the country as a whole. The candidates for the supplementary examination will be mostly those who had once appeared for the examination, on account of the 'one year one standard' rule of the Department. The proportion of fresh candidates is bound to be negligible, as these will comprise those who could not appear at the first opportunity owing to some unavoidable circumstances such as illness. The general tendency of the unsuccessful candidates is noticed to be that of studying at home during the second year rather than rejoining the school. This results in a great waste of their valuable time, if not money. On the other hand if there be a supplementary examination, these candidates are likely to join the school and put in a strenuous effort to get through the examination. They will be better employed in this way instead of increasing the number of the unemployed.

THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENT.

It is just possible that the pupils who get through the examination and yet do not wish to continue their studies further in colleges will give a serious thought to their future at an early time. The life of an Indian is too short to be wasted. The earlier he begins his career, the better for him, for the members of his family and for the nation. Matriculates have now begun to realise that no occupation is below them. A tendency is visible among the matriculates towards entering such occupation as were once thought low for them. Some have entered the Police Department as constables, some have entered the service of the Local Board as primary teachers and some have taken to compounding under medical practitioners. All of them are going on well with their work as they are bound to do. The more educated persons in any walk of life the better would be the tone of the profession. Agriculture, too, is attracting the attention of the educated. What harm, then, can there be if we increase the number of matriculates every year? I am looking forward to a time when Matriculation would be considered not as a qualification for some post but as the minimum requirement of a citizen of India. All primary schools will be in the very near future staffed by matriculates and the Police Department will be more liberalised by inclusion of matriculates as constables.

NOT A SUBSTANTIAL GROUND.

The University terms begin in the month of June and, therefore, the candidates who pass the matriculation in the middle of the year may have to wait for about six months if they intend to prosecute their studies further. Much is made of this waste of time, though after a little thought we fina that this cannot stand as a substantial ground against the proposal. As a rule such students get through the examination at their first attempt. There

(Continued on Page 8).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FUTURE OF THE SAAR

The refusal by the German Government of the invitation of the Council of the League of Nations to participate in the preliminary discussions on the Saar betokens the determination of the Nazi leaders not to be deterred from their resolve to wrest back the Saar region from its present "international" control when the time comes in January 1935 to hold the plebiscite. Hitler gave a clear indication of this Nazi attitude when he declared in his radio speech of October 14 last: "After the return of the Saar to the Reich, Germany will have no reason for war against France." The natural implication of this utterance is, of course, that so long as Saar is not returned to the Reich, Germany will have good excuse to pick a quarrel with France. Hitler and his colleagues are, no doubt, quite justified in demanding that if the verdict of the plebiscite goes in favour of Germany, the League of Nations will be bound in honour to let the Saar region be again united to the Reich, whatever the feelings of France in the matter may be.

WHAT WILL FRANCE DO?

But the danger to the peace of Europe and the world, too lies in the attitude France may assume at the last moment towards the rendition of Saar to Germany. Under the Treaty of Versailles, in case the whoe or part of Saar territory is allowed to revert to Germany, France would be entitled to monetary compensation for the loss of rights of ownership of the coal mines situated in the Saar, which were allotted to France under the Treaty as compensation for the destruction of the Coal mines in France during the War. The price of these Saar mines is to be fixed by a committee of three experts to be appointed by the Council of League and the same has been valued by the French Government variously at £15,000,000 and £17,300,000. Germany may be fully ready to pay any reasonable price demanded. But the question whether in these days when "Might is Right" is the one principle to which all European nations without a single exception pay absolute homage, France will be prepared to surrender its grip on these mines,—and consequently also, on the Saar—which are valuable to her not only from the economic but also strategic point of view, is still a debatable one. France has not disclosed her real intentions yet. There is every possibility of her refusing to surrender the mines, if only to humiliate Germany. It is in such an eventuality that the dangers of a fresh world catastrophe lurk.

UNDESERVED COMPLIMENTS.

After-dinner speeches should not be taken too seriously, but the Viceroy's compliments to the Princes paid at a banquet at Benares can be accepted, if at all, with many reservations. He complimented them on, among other things, their readiness to adapt their own administrations to the needs of the modern world. But both the Viceroy and the Princes know but too well that they are rather working together to stem the tide of modern political forces. Is it a sign of the Princes' adaptability to modern conditions that they insist on nominating the State representatives to the proposed Federal legislature and on their autocracy in their own States being guaranteed by Statute? But the blame for urging such preposterous and reactionary claims rests not merely on the Princes but also on the bureaucracy which pampers them to serve its own reactionary ends.

SUPPORT TO TEMPLE ENTRY.

Directed by the Bombay High Court to submit its opinion on the Temple Entry Bill, the Thana Bar Association is understood to have approved of the principle of the Bill by an overwhelming majority. The Poona Bar Association too did likewise a few days ago, and it may be safely assumed that a vast majority of the legal profession will unhesitatingly support the principle of the Bill. It should be obvious to them, as to all right thinking men, that the Hindus should at least have the legal right to abolish untouchability in every shape if a good majority of the community wish to do so and that the present Bill is only permissive in its effect, as it enables the Hindus visiting a particular temple to open it to the Harijans only if they support the reform. Satisfactory as the support to the Bill has been so far, the agitation for it needs to be more wide-spread than it is and it is not fair to leave too much to be done by Gandhiji. We wish the Servants of Untouchables Societies could bestir themselves more in this matter than they seem to be doing. We would like to know what the Bombay Society is doing with regard to the Bill.

WHY THIS MANOEUVRE?

Though the Tariff Board submitted its report on the subject of further protection to the Indian textile industry, more than a year ago, the Government of India have not seen their way yet to let it see the light of day. Neither have the Government disclosed any reasons for their extraordinary step. In view of the cleverly stage-managed betrayal of the country's vital interests at Ottawa and the subsequent secret pourparlers between Lancashire and a clique of mill interests in Bombay, it is not difficult to account for the reluctance of Government to publish the document. Now, however, comes the news that the report will be released for publication simultaneously with the Bill which the Government have prepared, containing provisions framed, it is said, in the light of the recommendations of the Tariff Board. But, why this extraordinary manoeuvre? It certainly cannot be in India's real interest that a report on a matter of such vital importance to this country as the very stability of its premier manufacturing industry, should be withheld from public knowledge till the last moment of the introduction of legislation affecting it. And, perhaps, Government will also demand that that legislation be speedied up—knowing, as they do well enough, that the present subservient Assembly will meekly carry out the official behest. The public must protest strongly against the hole-and-corner methods. The report should be released for publication without further delay, so that the public may study its contents at leisure, before the Bill is introduced in the Assembly.

Press Views

"All Parties' Futility"

A body like the All-Parties' Conference should be the supreme master of its own procedure and programme. What right have the Executive Committee to fetter its discretion in the manner in which they are attempting to fetter it? What is the use of inviting so large a number of persons representing different organisations and parties in India and then telling them that they are not to do exactly the things which many of them consider vital and indispensable and without which their participation in the Conference would serve no useful purpose? The British Government, at least theoretically, set a much better example by deciding that the Joint Select Committee would be free to amend the proposals placed before it, or go beyond them or even reject them altogether, just as it liked. A conference held under such restrictions as are proposed by the Executive Committee would not be an all-parties conference, but an all-parties futility.—"Tribune."

Prof. Chablani's Death

While as an economist of great reputation, Professor Chablani's death will be widely regretted, the loss to Delhi is particularly felt as the late Professor was associated for the greateer part of his life with the development of higher education in this city. Delhi University is not only poorer by the death of a distinguished scholar, but it has lost in Professor Chablani one who had rendered unforgettable services in the growth of the University in various directions. Pre-eminently an educationist, Professor Chablani also participated in the public life of the country, having recently visited England with a view to watch the interests of Sind, his native place, before the Joint Select Committee.—"National Call."

Tete-a-Tete

Bombay Insurance Houses and Insurance Agencies propose to establish a Club of their own. The idea, of course, is commendable.

And we hope that amicable arrangements will be come to as regards insuring the club against Fire, Flood and—yes, earthquakes.

* * * *

According to an Allahabad message, "Further reports received from various parts of the United Provinces show that these Provinces suffered the least"

This amounts to a tribute by the earthquake evidently in recognition of Sir Mal-calme Hail-y.

* * * *

Hon'ble Members of the Assembly are a much misrepresented set of patriots. The grim resolve with which they have set about tackling the glorious task of nation serving is evident from the devoted attention they are paying to the most important of all items: the struggle for Blocs.

We congratulte them. Well "blocked" is always half won.

* * * *

The Zamorin received Mahatma Gandhi cordially and offered him oranges and cocoanuts.

This, perhaps, was the Zamorin's way of hinting that if he were pressed on the Temple Entry question, "the answer would be a lemon."

* * * *

Mr. Ali Husein Adamji Shikari, the Bohra youth, is out to beat the world's record in club swinging. We wish the young man success in his attempt.

And we also suggest that Mr. Shikari's services should, later, be requisitioned by the Mulla Sahib to knock the Wakf Act on the head.

* * * *

Mr. Churchill has explained the situation facing Britain. He cannot "let India go," because "there is no half way house for Britain between greatness and ruin."

The cannibalistic morality of the logic is invulnerable: India must offer herself as food lest Churchill and his people starve.

But he shouldn't shout, and we trust he will be sharply rebuked for it. You see, it is very bad form to eat, masticate or smack your lips loudly.

* * * *

The Governor of Bombay spent an exciting two hours in the local Secretariat. But for one incident the visit was an unqualified success. His Excellency started with the Political Department, looked in on the Finance Department, evincing great interest in the matter of "handling files" and "controlling the accounts" of the Presidency, and arrived at the Legal Department where he was shown how the Legal Departments functions.

* * * *

It was at this stage that the unfortunate incident happened. His Excellency lost his way. Instead of proceeding from the Legal to the Home Department he blundered into the Education Department.

He, however, came out of the labyrinth all right—through the Directorate of Information.

* * * *

Confirmed Moderates of Calcutta like A. K. Fazlul Haq who actually presided over the meeting, have protested against alleged excesses in Midnapore in connection with the route marches of troops.

This, conclusively proves the contention of India's friends that Indians are unfit to take charge of Law and Order, especially in Bengal.

* * * *

On the Id day, "Police pickets," says a Delhi message, "as a precautionary measure were posted at all important junctions. Nothing untoward happened."

What did they expect? Independence Day?

* * * *

Visitor: "Does the water always come through the roof like that?"

Landlord: "No, sir, only when it rains."

Readers' Views

PROTECTION TO SALT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a Bengalee consumer of Salt I read with interest Mr. P. R. Lele's article in your issue of the 12th instant. The precarious condition—precarious for India—of the salt industry, which will receive legislative attention during the forthcoming session of the Assembly, is keenly appreciated in Bengal and it is heartening to know that public opinion is also active in Bombay. An economic national outlook is rapidly growing in Bengal out of the travail and tribulation and the reconditioning of the salt industry on a national basis is what Bengal public opinion is bent on. In so far as Mr. Lele makes out a case, from official reports and Assembly proceedings, for protection of Indian salt he carries with him the sense of the country.

His concern for existing Indian sources of supply and his criticism of the conflicting recommendations during three years of the Salt Industry Committee, however, lose their point when he makes a plea for the continuance of protection for Aden Salt. On this issue Bengal and Bihar and Orissa public opinion has hardened after the experience of the last three years. This experience has killed the case for protection of Aden. The object of protective legislation, reiterated by the Tariff Board and amplified by the Salt Industry Committee, is to develop the indigenous industry to self-sufficiency. Aden was included within the protection scheme ostensibly because it is politically part of British India, but really because Aden salt was necessary for a time to meet in full Bengal's demand. Under protection through an administrative arrangement which may soon be changed Aden has advanced from strength to strength. Her imports have increased enormously and she has established what is a virtual monopoly in salt.

While protection has given Aden cause for much rejoicing it has brought lamentation to India proper. Mainland Works do not appear to have derived any substantial assistance from protection. Limited terms of protection: infant and incomplete works; no reserves and keen cut prices have combined to reduce the new-born indigenous industry to impotence. Aden imports on an ascending scale year after year—thanks to protection—are choking the last gasps of a prime national industry. Mr. Lele will remember that the policy of protection was originally framed with a view to enabling the mainland of the Indian continent to be independent in time of war of overseas salt, whether from Aden or Arizona. The Protection was granted 'not' to strengthen the monopoly position of Aden, which is what Mr. Lele asks for with a wealth of verbiage.

There is no challenging the opinion of the Mainland salt merchants and manufacturers that if Aden is granted by the Assembly another lease of protection on the same terms as India proper any expansion of the sorely afflicted indigenous industry will be finally ruled out, specially in Bengal and Orissa where attempts are being made at this moment to put up Works. Economic national self-sufficiency is now the slogan of the civilised world. It is a curious reflection that in India self-sufficiency is construed as a contradiction in terms and purpose when protection, the foundation of self-sufficiency, is allowed to operate against a vital national industry and in favour of what is in effect a foreign monopoly. What India wants—and there is no denying the validity of her demand—is that salt shall be a national industry, enjoying such protection as an infant industry is entitled to, without the encircling menace of a powerful outside competition. What India does not want—and here again her claim is perfectly legitimate—is that Aden, covered by protection as part politically of India, should forge a powerful weapon out of that protection to cripple India. If Mr. Lele does not give due weight to these economic and national considerations he is taking a short view without warrant of reality or probability.—Yours, etc.,

R. DHARA.

No. 89-1, Ripon Street,
Calcutta, Jan. 15.

ANTI-COMMUNAL PROPAGANDA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the statement contained in the report of the meeting of Bombay students, held a few days ago in the Blavatsky Lodge under the presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman to condemn the communalist activities, published in the issue of your esteemed paper of the 12th instant. It says that, "at the end of the meeting the sense of the house was taken on two suggestions put by two students, namely, the formation of the 'Students League against communalism' and a 'Civic Guard,' the former of which was accepted."

In this connection I have to state that I was present at the meeting throughout and do know positively that the suggestions referred to above were not 'accepted' by the meeting but were postponed for consideration at a special meeting.

Sir, personally I feel that students should not have such a league. There already exists in Bombay a branch of the All-India Anti-Communal League started by Dr. Alam and its most active member, I believe, is Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha. The best course for the students, in my opinion, is to work in collaboration with the existing Anti-Communal body. Besides, there are in Bombay, Students' organisations which may take up this work and carry it on with the advice of such experienced workers as Mr. Mitha and your worthy self.

Sir, I strongly believe that multiplication of organisations with parallel objects before them is fraught with great mischief and so must scrupulously be avoided —Yours etc.,

"STUDENT."

Bombay, Jan. 17.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Mr. Kantial M. Shah, published in your issue of the 15th instant, I cordially endorse his appeal to Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha to convene a meeting for election of the office-bearers and committee of the Anti-Communal League.

Mr. Mitha, Sji. P. R. Lele and myself were the organisers of this League and through our efforts, the League secured a number of members from the influential citizens of Bombay who promised us all sorts of help. A number of meetings presided over by Mr. Horniman and Dr. Alam were arranged and good deal of Anti-Communal propaganda was carried on.

I hope Mr. Mitha would lose no more time and arrange the meeting asked for.—Yours etc.

JAMIAT SINGH.

Questions For Shaukat Ali

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My old friend, Maulana Shaukat Ali, tells us, that he is a Muslim first and last; and all the time in right earnest. May we know:—

(1) Why was he studiously silent at the attitude of Lord Readiny towards the Nizam?

(2) Why has he not uttered a word of protest against the Europeanising of the Hyderabad administration?

(3) Why did he keep mum about the humiliation of the Nizam at the time.

(4) And why did he sit quiet, when the Frontier villages of his own co-religionists were bombed last year?—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Hundreds Of People Buried Alive

Thousands Of Buildings Collapse In Bihar

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

In the course of a graphic description to the Press of the havoc caused by earthquake in Muzaffarpur one survivor states that the entire town was demolished and that only a few Pacca built buildings now remain, many bungalows being reduced to matchwoods.

Hundreds of people were buried alive specially women.

Monday night was a night of terror for people as they were completely homeless. The completeness and suddenness of the catastrophe has so affected the people that thousands are sleeping in the open because of the continuance of earth tremors.

ALL HOUSES DESTROYED.

Captain Dalton of the Indian Air Pageant who was the first among those who undertook a survey of the affected areas by aeroplane interviewed said, "The whole area from Mazzafarpur to Motihari and probably further north of Muzzafarpur and Beuah yuake". "In Muzzarfarpur', the Captain says, "every bungalow except that of the Commissioner's has collapsed." Irom what he had seen he could say the seat of the disturgance probably was north of Muzffarpir and Bettiah being the worst affected. The Sugar Industry in the North Bihar has suffered great loss.

Captain Dalton and party who landed at the Polo Ground at Mazaffarpur found the ground cracked from one end to the other.—United Press.

FAMILY BROUGHT TO CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

A Bengali family of four persons was brought htre to-day from Monghyr suffering from injuries as a result of the earthquake, and removed to a hospital.

Their newly built house at Monghyr callapsed resulting in the death of a child and injuries to the other members of the family.—A. P.

UNPRECEDENTED SHOCK

MUZZAFARPUR, Jan. 17.

An unprecedented earthquake shock lasting three minutes was felt here on the afternoon on January 15, which resulted in deaths of a large number of people and destruction of many buildings. The exact number of the casualties can not yet be ascertained and rescue work is proceeding.

Unconfirmed reports state that Sitamari and Matihari were also badly affected by the earthquake. —A. P.

HUNDREDS PERISH IN MONGHYR

Mills And Factories Collapse

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

To-day's aeroplane reconnaissances of the affected area in Bihar show that Monghyr town suffered heavily, several hundred people being killed in the local bazar, which is a heap of ruins.

Those killed include Miss Christian, daughter of a local planter.

The death roll in Muzaffarpur is now estimated at 300.

In Chapra town many public buildings and residences were wrecked and the local hospital is not safe. The loss of life in the whole district is reported to be about 100.

Nine deaths occurred in Bettiah town.

Motihari town has been extensively destroyed and isolated.

In Samastipur town a Sugar mill was destroyed.

Mrs. Allen Corbet wife of a European merchant in Muzaffarpur has been seriously injured as a result of a house collapse.

Several mills have been damaged at Muzaffarpur, Champaran and Darbhanga districts.

A tobacco factory at Monghyr town has been partly destroyed. 400 people having evacuated. There has been loss of one life.—A. P.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The Secretary of State for India has telegraphed to His Excellency the Viceroy, "I am distressed to learn of the serious nature of the earthquake disaster. I should be glad if you would convey to the Governors of Bihar and Orissa and Bengal my deep sympathy for those bereaved or rendered homeless by this catastrope.—B. O. W.

ANCIENT TEMPLE DESTROYED

PURNEA, Jan. 18.

A feeling of great panic prevailed among all sections of the people here when earth-quake shocks of great intensity were felt. The tremors lasted nearly three minutes and completely demolished the ancient family temple as well as the outhouse of Kumar Gangananda Sinha, ex-M. L. A.

The local Posts and Telegraphs office has also been seriously damaged. Many other public institutions are reported to have been more or less seriously damaged. But the exact nature of the damages could not be ascertained.

No loss of life is reported so far.—United Press.

U. P. SUFFERS LEAST

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 18.

Further reports received from various parts of the United Provinces show that these provinces suffered the least. Only two deaths are reported from Benares.

Other places report only damage to property.

At Kasia the court building collapsed and about twenty persons were injured.—A. P.

PILGRIMS THROWN INTO PANIC

CHINSURAH, Jan. 18.

Two successive earth tremors of severe intensity were felt here lasting about four minutes. The Chinsurah Civil Court buildings were closed for the rest of the day in view of the serious damage.

A portion of the balcony of the local Desabandhu High School also collapsed. Many old and new houses were seriously damaged. Many jute mill buildings on the other side of the river, facing Chinsurah, were damaged, and a large number of mills hands received injuries in their attempt to escape.

Panic was caused amongst the thousands of pilgrims who gathered at Tribeni, on the occasion of the 'Uttarayan ceremony.' No loss of life has been reported as yet.—United Press.

ESCAPED DURING 'QUAKE PANIC

Calcutta Prisoner Surrenders

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17

Sailendranth Sarkar, accused in the Arms Act case who is alleged to have escaped from the dock of police court on January 15, when a stampede took place as a result of the earthquake, surrendered today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE HAVOC IN MUZZAFARPUR

Calcutta Mayor Appeals For Relief Measures

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17

On a motion of the Mayor, the Calcutta Corporation this evening adopted a resolution recording their deep sense of sorrow and horror at the enormous loss of life and widespread destruction of property occasioned by the earthquake at Muzzafarpur, and other places and conveying their sincere sympathy to the people.

The Mayor appealed to the population of the province to lead in organising relief measures.—A. P.

AIR MAIL DELAYED

KARACHI, Jan. 18.

The inward air mail due here to-morrow afternoon is understood to have been delayed. Due to the Gaza aerodrome being unserviceable, the mail coming via Aman is expected here to-morrow night.—A.P.

Srimati Maniben Chaturbhuj Jivandas was awarded a silver casket (for her charities of Rs. 10 lakhs) by the Trustees of the Charity fund under the presidentship of Sir Manmohandas Ramji on the 6th inst. at Ghatkopar.

BRUTALLY HACKED TO DEATH

AGARTALA, Jan. 18.

One Nawabali of Shibnagar within the town area is being prosecuted before Mr. L. M. Dev Burman, Sadar Magistrate of Agartala on a charge of having killed his mother.

It is alleged that the deceased and her son were not pulling well with each other. One night in November last the accused stole into the room of his mother, and brutally hacked her to death. With the help of some of his friends the dead body was thrown in the adjoining field wherefrom it was recovered by the police and sent for post mortem examination.—(United Press).

NEW JOB FOR C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER

Negotiating Treaties With States

The "Hindustan Times" special correspondent writes:—

Inquiries in political circles go to show that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy is shortly to be summoned to Delhi to take up a special commission on behalf of the Government of India. This commission, I understand, relates to the negotiation of treaties of accession to the Crown of the powers that have subsequently to be delegated to the Federation by the Indian States.

It appears that these negotiations are to be undertaken this summer soon after the draft of the Constntution Bill is ready, and that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy is likely to be installed at the headquarters of the Government of India as an Officer on Special Duty in the Foreign and Political Department, before Lord Willingdon goes Home on leave.

This work will take anything from six months to one year, and thereafter, it is understood, that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy will again find a place in the Government of India. His Excellency the Viceroy is straining every nerve to see that the new Constitution is introduced before he finally leaves India in 1936, and if that happens, it is stated, Sir C. P. will be appointed Army Member, assuming that Lord Willingdon is able to persuade the British Cabinet to create that appointment, though Sir Samuel Hoare did not hold out any hope of such a development in the course of his evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Otherwise, it is learnt, Sir C. P. will be one of the two Advisers of the Viceroy in the Reserve field, probably in charge of the Foreign and Political Department.

OUR LAWYERS

(Continued from previous page.)

before it is too late, when the various Advocates' Associations, started and maintained for the purpose of jealously protecting the rights and privileges of the profession, should seriously tackle this urgent problem in right earnest in order to raise the fallen standard of professional morality in the common interest of all concerned? Should not the Advocates' Conferences, which are often held in various parts of the country and pass very pious resolutions, have ere long tackled this problem of raising the dignity and standard of professional morality?

Organisation and discipline are the only remedies to save the situation, which is heading towards a crisis.

Let the members of the profession and the various legal bodies existing for the uplift of this traditionally noble profession consider this problem as very urgent and make a vigorous and decisive effort to win back the lost glory with which the society at one time looked upon this useful avocation. It is to the common advantage of all concerned to keep the standard of fees at a decent level and nobody will shirk his responsibility in maintaining that standard.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Mission Of Mercy

Two interesting passengers to arrive in Bombay from England on a mission of mercy by the mail boat on Thursday were Lady Gertrude Decies and Mrs. Gordon White, members of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. They are said to be intensely interested in animal welfare work and have come out to this country to assist Indian workers to open new centres for animal welfare. That the visitors have travelled 6,000 miles to render humanitarian service in this country certainly speaks volumes for their sincerity but one would be tempted to point out to them that the problem which is much more acute in this country is the problem of affording welfare centres for the people and alleviating the sufferings of millions of human being who are steeped in poverty and are starving.

It was with this feeling that a representative of the "Chronicle" sought an interview with Lady Decies at the Government House but the latter pleaded that she was tired after the voyage, and put off the talk to a future date.

English Public School Boys

Eager to establish contact with the Indian student world and to understand and sympathise with their aspirations, a party of 20 English students representing various public schools, arrived in Bombay on Thursday evening by the mail boat "Kaiser-I-Hind". "We have come out as explorers to understand Indian life, to know more about Indian people and their problems but our primary object is educational" declared Mr. H. G. A. Gaunt, the leader of the party to a "Chronicle" representative.

The tourists will remain in India for about two months and will spend most of their time in visiting places of interest in North India and in meeting Indian students and discussing with them problems relating to Indian affairs. They will sail back to England in the middle of March.

Explaining the object of the tour Mr. Gaunt said that they were anxious to receive true impressions of the different sides of Indian life, to learn a little about India's history, her natural and architectural beauty, her institutions and lastly to understand and sympathise with the every day life of its people. Owing to the very short period of their stay in this country the knowledge that they will gain will be cursory he said but they will do their best to understand the Indian point of view.

"Are you interested in the study of the political situation in the country" asked the interviewer to which Mr. Gaunt replied:—

"We are interested in the public and political life of India and for this purpose we are going to mix with as many Indians as possible and exchange views with them. This does not mean that we will discuss with Indian students the White Paper or anything like that but we will discuss politics generally and try to understand the Indian point of view."

Meeting With Indian Students

He pointed out that during their three days' stay in Bombay they had arranged a meeting with representative Indian students for the purpose of a general discussion. This meeting had been arranged by Mr. Dossabhai, Vice-President of the East India Cotton Association, who was going to entertain the English schoolboys to a party at Juhu and then introduce them to Indian students.

They were equally interested in the study of industrial and village life and for this purpose will visit some of the mills in big cities and also go to the villages to learn something about rural life in India.

Among the places that the party will visit are Aurangabad, Secunderabad, Calcutta, Darjeeling, Lucknow, Agra, Jaipur, Ajmere, Delhi, Lahore, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Gwalior and Bhopal. As at present arranged the party leaves Bombay for Aurangabad on January 21.

Capt. A. Pelham Burn is in charge of the organisation of the tour.

Earthquakes In Bombay

The slight earthquake which was felt in Bombay last Monday is the sixth tremor experienced by the city during the last 34 years. Strange to say, out of these six quakes of the earth, five occurred between January and March, as if cold season had something to do with the tremors of the earth. The first earthquake in Bombay was felt on the 8th of February, 1900. This was rather of a serious kind. The next occurred on the 26th March, 1906. It was in the early hours of the morning that people were shaken from their sleep by the tremors of the earth. Walls of many well-known buildings in the city were cracked that day. The third quake occured on the 8th March 1915 and the fourth on 16th January 1924, the fifth took place on 17th July 1933, when citizens in many places rushed out of their homes as the tremors were preceded by a rumbling noise like that of a hundred motor lorries running together. The last was one was felt last Monday afternoon, but fortunately for Bombay it was of very slight intensity.

DUTCH INDIES TEA QUOTA DISTRIBUTION

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Hague's commercial circles interested in the tea are puzzled over the Dutch Indies' quota of distribution. The last statement of the Committee (?) that the export quota has been raised from 85 to 87½ is inaccurate.

Dutch tea circles state that the restriction is much higher and in some cases about 50 per cent. It is alleged that native producers in the Dutch Indies are treated overleniently. European plantations are forced to buy native leaf at a fixed price in fixed quantities and so compelled to cut down their own production; but in fact the quota is higher this year.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The following were invited to dine at Government House on Wednesday:—Major-General and Mrs. H. Needham, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Sundgren, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. J. S. Wilkinson, Lt.-Colonel D. G. Porteous, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. F. W. Messervy, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Eastley, Mr. A. K. G. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Moore, Mr. G. D. Shuttleworth and Lieut. R. H. S. Popham.

STORY OF MISSING CAR

One Ahmed Ghulam Hussain who was arrested on Wednesday evening for alleged theft of a car worth about Rs. 1,000 was put up before Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, Magistrate, Police Court, Dadar, on Thursday evening.

The complainant's brother and cousin, it is reported, left Walkeshwar, their residence on Wednesday evening for the Apollo Cinema on the Dadar Road. The car was parked outside unattended, while the driver went to purchase some cigarettes. Subsequently, the car was missing and so a complaint was lodged in the Bhoiwada Police Station with the result that enquiries were made and the car smashed against a tree and considerably damaged, was found with the accused, it is described, in a drunken condition on a side street near the Tilak Bridge.

The accused has been ordered by the Magistrate to be released on a bail of Rs. 100 or in default to be remanded into Police custody for a period of 4 days.

STANHOPE SUCCEEDS MR. EDEN

LONDON, Jan. 18.

It is officially announced that the Earl of Stanhope has been appointed Parliamentary Foreign Under-Secretary in succession to Mr. Eden.—Reuter.

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BUILDINGS ON WESTERN SIDE OF WARDEN ROAD

Protest Of Property Owners And Residents Against Spoiling Sea Front Which Is One Of The Finest In Bombay

Considerable indignation is being evidenced at the action of the Government of Bombay in selling plots on the western side of Warden Road for building purposes.

The feeling is not confined to the existing property owners in Warden Road but is shared by the public who are accustomed to enjoy the sea view and breezes on a sea-front which is one of the finest in Bombay and a long-cherished amenity of the City.

It is understood that one plot has already been sold to the Raja of Bansda, who has started filling-in operations prior to putting up a building and it is feared that other plots are about to be disposed of.

RESIDENTS' PROTEST

The property-owners and residents of Warden Road have addressed a protest to the Collector of Bombay in the course of which they say:—

We are the owners and residents of the properties situated at Warden Road facing the sea. Some of us have had these properties for many years, in some cases over a hundred years, having inherited the same from our ancestors.

We are informed and believe in good faith that when our ancestors first thought of building properties on this site which was then mere waste land and absolutely deserted and people were not willing to live so far out of town, they were pursuaded by the authorities at the time to do so and as an inducement were assured that the sea frontage which was perhaps the greatest inducement to them to build in this locality would always be kept free and unobstructed and would never be sold for building purposes.

To our great dismay however we now learn that you propose selling plots on the Western side of Warden Road and that one of such plots has already been sold to the Raja of Bansda who has started filling in operations with a view to build a structure on the same. The proposed structure together with other structures that will be built, if the rest of the site is sold, will not only diminish our enjoyment of light and air from the West to a considerable extent but will damage to an incalculable extent the prospect which we have enjoyed for so many years and which not only enhances materially the value of our properties but contributes greatly to the amenities enjoyed by our respective properties.

When we perceived the old Battery Site being built upon we expected that apart from that site the rest of the sea frontage would be left open. The building of huge structures on the Battery Site will lead to a considerable congestion in this area which up to now has been free from any such congestion and the sale of mere sites will make things still worse.

It is a deplorable fact that while millions of rupees are spent in other parts of the City to construct and open sea-drives in this part of the City where one already exists the sea shore is being sold for a trifling amount and sea drive ruined.

We have therefore to request you that the vacant piece of land between the plot already sold to the Raja of Bansda and the bungalow of Mr Vinayak Wasudeo, which has a frontage of aboit 500 feet or so, is the only plot now left vacant on the Battery Site and that the same should in any case be left unsold and unbuilt upon. The public is using this plot for airing in the evening as it is the only one left on this site with an unobstructed view of the sea.

All the facts stated above equally apply to the owners of the properties to the South of the Battery Site up to its junction with Nepean Sea Road. We suggest that this plot also should in any case be left open and unbuilt upon for the use and comfort of the public in general and of the said property owners in particular.

We shall thank you to consider this application with the sympathy it deserves and also forward the same to Government for their consideration.

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Let me give you that fatherly advice which is FREE to you, but which may mean so much to you in the future.

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There may be chances for you to-day for which you may be too late to-morrow. Every day counts in a man's career

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BANKERS ROBBED?

Three Arrested Men Refuse To Give Statement To Police

D. I. KHAN, Jan. 18.

Through the efforts of S. Bhopal Singh Inspector of Police, a motor driver and two of his colleagues who are alleged to have run away with 40,000 Kabli rupees on Banoon D. I. Khan Road have been arrested.

They have refused to give any statement to the police. No trace of money has so far been made.

The money belonged to Seth Tikan Ram Bhatia, Bankers, D. I. Khan. (United Press).

D. I. KHAN, Jan. 18.

A mass meeting of the Mohammedans was held here to support the Shariat Bill of Malik Khuda Baksh which is likely to be introduced in the N.W.F. Province Council in March next. (United Press).

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

(Continued from page 6.)

may be, however, a small percentage of candidates who will have this seeming disadvantage, but I feel sure that these pupils will utilise their time in reading extra books and enriching their knowledge of their subjects. The present tendency among the pupils of joining a college in the absence of a clear idea of their future will have a stop to certain extent. And in the interests of education and the national development it is quite essential that only capable students should go ahead and the average student should have a fair knowledge of the world as it is given at the matriculation stage.

Indeed the schools will have to adjust their classes and time-tables to suit the requirements of the second year students. A special coaching class will have to be maintained, perhaps at extra expense, instead of making those pupils sit in the class along with their juniors. But the expenditure is negligible for the advantage that these pupils will get from the coaching class. In this Presidency there are schools which effect the transfer of pupils to higher classes every six months and also those which complete the matriculation studies by the end of the sixth standard. Holding of the Matriculation twice a year is calculated to benefit such progressive schools, and have a wholesome effect on the standard of teaching in these schools.

The University will have to spend more on the holding of the examination than they are doing at present. The receipt side of the examination will not be very much appreciated as the majority of the candidates would have appeared for the examination some time. On the expenditure side, the University will have to spend almost double of what they are spending at present on supervision and other arrangements. The number of examinees is, moreover, increasing by leaps and bounds every year. The holding and control of the examination is taxing the mind of the Syndicate and particularly of the Registrar. With two examinations in a year, the number will be divided and perhaps it may be possible for the Registrar to conduct the examination with more ease than at present.

IMPROVEMENT OF STANDARD.

I have reason to believe that the standard of examination will also be raised by holding the examination twice a year. It is a fact known to all that the University has to increase the number of examiners every year owing to the increase of examinees. This has necessitated the appointment of moderates in almost all subjects. I can state from my own experience that it is an uphill task for a modertaor to see that the same standard of examination is maintained throughout by all the examiners working with him. The larger the number of examiners with him the greater is his difficulty in his work. When the candidates decrease at each examination the number of examiners required will consequently be less and the result will be a more uniform standard of examination. The papers are sure to be better valued with more time at the disposal of the examiners. Many of the evils experienced at the time of examination including the use of influence in appointing examiners will be minimised as there will be less possibility of the use of unfair means with less number of people connected with the affair. The tone will on the whole be improved if we adopt the proposal of holding the examination twice a year.

CARL HAGENBECK'S

Gigantic Circus

IS COMING!!!

The largest circus that ever visited India is on its way to Bombay! Carl Hagenbeck's world-renowned circus, after tremendous success in Japan and Shanghai is coming in three special trains to Bombay. It is the original Carl Hagenbeck's Circus from Tierpark of Stellingen near Hamburg, Germany.

60 Huge Circus wagons carry the performing animals and material.

15 Magnificent Lions.

200 Artistes and employees

60 Thoroughbred horses and tiny dwarf ponies.

22 Performing Tigers

65 Elephants, Bears, Leopards, Sea Lions, Dromedaries, Guanacos, White Buffaloes, Reindeer, Zebra and a terrific Double-Horned African Rhinoceros as well as many other strange living creatures.

THE OPENING DATE WILL BE ANNOUNCED SHORTLY

AWAIT ITS ARRIVAL!!

FINED FOR EVADING TO PAY DUTY

D. I. KHAN, Jan. 18.

About 25 bales of cloth worth about Rs. 10,000 were withheld by the octroi department as they were being taken to the town without paying any octroi duty.

The owner has been fined and made to pay double the actual rate of duty. (United Press).

ARMS AMENDMENT BILL COMES FIRST

Result Of Second Assembly Ballot

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

As a result of the second ballot for non-official bills held to-day Dewan Lalchand Navalrai's 'Indian Arms Amendment Bill', 'Land Acquisition Amendment Bill', 'Hindu Temple Entry Bill', and 'Indian Income Tax Amendment Bill;' came first, ninth and fifteenth in order, while Mr. Harbildas Sarda's 'Hindu Inheritance amendment bill' 'Indian income-tax amendment bill' and 'Hindu Temple Entry Bill' secured second, fifth and tenth places.

'Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill' 'Prevention of Export Dried Meat Bill' and 'Special Laws Repeal Bill' sponsored by Mr. Amarnath Dutt occupied third, fourth and eight places respectively. Mr. Jagganath Aggarwal's 'Specific Relief Amendment Bill', 'Hindu Sons' Right of Partition Bill' stood eleventh and fourteenth and B. Das 'Indian States' Protection Against Disaffection Amendment Bill', 'Criminal Law Amendment (Repeal) Bill', held sixteenth, and seventeenth positions.

Other Bills allotted were Mr. Das 'Indian Stamp Amendment Bill', Mr. Raghbirsingh's 'Milch Cattle Protection Bill', Pandit Satyendranath Sen's 'Child Marriage Repeat Bill' and Brijkishore's Hindu Law Inheritance Bill'.—(United Press.)

WHITE PAPER HANDICAPS C. P.

(Continued from Page 12).

the two parts of the province: and it is because I am convinced that the future happiness of our household under the new constitution will depend very largely on the right solution of that problem that I wish to state it to you quite bluntly and plainly to-day.

SETTLE IT AMONG YOURSELVES

The problem is this. One area of a joint administration claims, for reasons the weight of which it is needless to discuss now, that the revenue derived from it should be spent wholly or mainly in it. Those who disagree with this say that under any unified administration it is in the common interest that the rich area should pay for the poor area, just as the rich man pays taxes for the benefit of his poor brethren. I shall not attempt to give any indication as to what should be the solution of that problem, beyond saying that my Government has endeavoured to lay the case of both parties as fairly as it could before those in whose hands the framing of the new constitution lies. What I do wish to place before you is this. Firstly, a house divided against itself cannot stand, but must surely fall; secondly, a solution which is agreed upon between the parties is, generally speaking, better than a solution which is imposed from outside. The province is handicapped already by the small number of seats allotted by the White Paper to it in the Federal Assembly; do not let us weaken ourselves still further in the counsels of the nation by divided interests.

Am I expecting too much if I ask the leaders of all parties in the House to get together before the new constitution comes into being, and to agree amongst themselves on a solution of the problem which will be satisfactory and honourable to both sides?

In conclusion, Mr. President, permit to offer you my congratulations on the honour which has been conferred upon you. And to you, gentlemen of the Council, I extend the greetings of the New Year, with the hope that before it ends the sun may break through the clouds that have overhung us for so ong, and shine once more upon our fortunes. As you know, I have extended the life of the present Council because of the great constitutional changes which are impending, in the face of which an election would have been a fruitless waste of energy and money. I am confident that this fresh term of life will be put to good use.—A.P.

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CALCUTTA.

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DUTY ON UNEXPOSED FILMS

Abolition For 15 Years Urged

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Jadhav MLA has given notice of the following resolution:—

"That this House recommends to the Government that, in view of the fact of their having secured a substantial increase in the revenue from the revised schedule of duties on the import of foreign exposed films, (a revision which however, has not benefited the Indian Cinema Industry,) the present duty on raw (unexposed) films should be abolished for a period of 15 years in order that the indigeneous industry may derive substantial benefit and encouragement."

Charge Framed Against Dr. D'Avoine

Crown Prosecutor Alleges Passages In Article Tended To Outrage Feelings Or Beliefs Of Catholics And Muslims

A charge of having deliberately and with malicious intent outraged the religious feelings of the Catholics and Muslims by insulting their religion or religious belief by the publication of an article under the caption "Religion and Morality" in the issue of the "Reason" of September 1933, was framed against Dr. Charles Lionel D'Avoine, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Thursday.

Dr. C. L. D'Avoine pleaded not guilty to the charge and further hearing of the case was adjourned to January 31.

Organ Of Rationalism

Mr. Eastley, appering for the prosecution said that the accused was the Editor and publisher of "Reason" which was the official organ of the Rationalist Association. The membership of the Association which was daily increasing, was at present 262. The Association was started in 1930 as the Anti-Friest-Craft Association and in 1931 the name was changed to the present one.

Among the objects of the Association, counsel said, one of them was "to combat all religious beliefs that did not stand the test of reason" and the Magazine was the means through which propaganda was carried on. The monthly circulation of the magazine was 500 copies. These were printed at the Kamat Printing Press. An order from Government under Section 196 of the Civil Procedure Code, sanctioning the prosecution of the accused had been obtained, as the passages read out, by Counsel, were a direct bit at Christianity and Islam and tended to outrage the religious feelings or beliefs of the Catholics and Muslims.

Magistrate's Comment

The Magistrate referring to the second article remarked: "It says about Muslims but nothing about Islam." He added he could not see how a Muslim could get offended. The same might be said about the Parsis also.

Mr. Eastley said any Muslims reading the article would take a very strong exception to the statement that he was more particular about washing his fingers and toes and assuming the correct posture than committing an offence. It was a writing which would outrage the Muslim's feelings.

The prosecution had to prove, that the feelings of the Catholics and the Muslims had been offended by the publication of this article and counsel stated that this was an easy matter.

Inspector's Evidence

Inspector Lyons, C.I.D., then stepped into the witness-box and deposed to the facts of the case. He said that on December 5 last, he received the order from the Bombay Government sanctioning the prosecution of the accused. He went to the Kamat Printing Press and attached the copies of "Reason" that had been printed by the Press and took charge of the several manuscripts of articles that were to be published.

He then went to the office of the Rationalist Association at Empire Building and saw Dr. Coelho, the Secretary of the Association. Witness was shown the register of membership which showed that the number of members on the roll was 262. He gathered that 500 copies of the "Reason" had been published in November 1933 and every one of those copies had been circulated.

Questioned about the articles witness said, he objected to the two articles. As a Catholic reading the articles he would consider that his religious feelings were outraged.

Warned In 1932

Witness said that the accused had been warned by the Commissioner of Police in August 1932 to refrain from publishing articles which tended to outrage the religious feelings of the communities.

Cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Mr. S. S. Kamat, proprietor of the Kamat Printing Press, said that he was the printer of the magazine "Reason." He printed about 500 copies. The press had been working for about one and half years.

The Magistrate then framed a charge under Section 295-A I.P.C. against the accused, to which the accused pleaded not guilty.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

Mr. Eastley of Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the Crown. Mr. F. S. Talyerkhan, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. C. N. Kanuga defended Dr. C. L. D'Avoine.

H. H. the Maharaja of Idar (left) and the Maharaja of Kashmir snapped in the paddock.

POLICE OFFICERS DISCHARGED

Beawar Magistrate Regards Evidence Doubtful

(From A Correspondent)

RATLAM, Jan. 15

The sensational case in which two police officers of Beawar and another companion of theirs were charegd with offinces under sections 302 and 330 in connection with the death of a Jain Youth named Motilal Ranka who was arrested by the police in connection with the theft of a silver idol from the Jain temple of Rai Bahadur Seth Champalal and who committed suicide by throwing himself down from the roof of the building has been decided and the accused have been discharged by the Magistrate who held that the case was inquired into by Thanedar Nasarulakhan who was in charge of the Kotawali when the theft was committed and who took the proceedings necessary in connection with the theft and who was not brought up before the court as an accused.

The Magistrate believed the prosecution story that third degree methods were used in the case of deceased Motilal but the evidence against the accused or even against sub-inspector Nasarulakhan was very doubtful and also such as could hardly be relied upon.

The cause of he illegal arrest of the deceased was not one which the court had to consider while hearing the case against the accused.

WHY HE ENDED HIS LIFE

It may be recalled that sensational allegations were made against the Police and evidence substantiated by private and Government Medical practitioners was led by the prosecution in the case to prove that highly objectionable methods were used against deceased Motilal who as a result had found life worth not living and had committed suicide by throwing himself from the roof of the house.

NEW CLUB FOR BOMBAY

Move To Fill Long-Felt Want In Insurance World

The town of Bombay with its unique position, is also leading in the insurance field as in other fields of activity. The numerous insurance offices together with insurance agencies provide a livelihood to thousands of its population.

It was high time, therefore, that there should have been an institution that would bring together these men engaged in the same field.

There is no country in the Western Hemisphere that has not got the facility of such social intercourse among the workers in the insurance field.

A few gentlemen, interested in the insurance work, have come forward to found a club. An informal meeting of the promoters was held on 11th instant, at 6 p.m. at the Office of the Central Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., Century Building, Hornby Road, Fort. It was decided to hold another meeting on the 24th instant at the same time and place and to issue invitations by circulars to different offices requesting all those who sympathise with the movement, to take part in it.

News has been received here of a mail peon carrying mail being waylaid in Lalganj, District Rai Bareli, and robbed. It is stated that the miscreants who had concealed themselves under trees rushed at the mail peon, snatched away his spear and made good their escape after relieving the peon of the cash he was carrying. They also inflicted injuries on the peon who has since been admitted to the hospital.—A. P.

NUMISMATISTS IN CONFERENCE

Interesting Exhibits At Annual Session Held At Baroda

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

The anual meeting of the Numismatic Society of India was held at Baroda along with 7th Session of the Oriental Conference under the Chairmanship of Mr. Kashiprasad Jaiswal.

It was resolved to award a gold medal to Babu Durgaprasad of Benares for his efficient prize esaay on the "Significance of the Punch-marked Coins", after which the routine business of reading the report passing the accounts and admission of new members was gone into.

PAPERS ON TRPE OF COINAGE.

A note on the new types of Coinage of the Sultans of Madura by Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmad of Calcutta; another note on a coin of Khalifa Harun-ur-Rashid by Mr. K. N. Dikshit and two more on the rare Kushan gold coins and the copper ones of Chandragupta II by Mr. Ajit Ghosh were read. Then Rev. Fr. Heras, of Bombay read his paper on the Danish Coins of Tranquebar and Captain Martin's observations on Andhra Coins were placed before the Society.

This was followed by an interesting lecture by Mr. K P Jaiswal on the Symbolism of Emperor Chandra Gupta and Asoka which invoked critical discussion amongst the members present about his paleographic explanations of several symbols. Rai Saheb Prayag Dayal then read his paper on the Coins of a New Kedara chief and Mr. C.R. Singhal's paper on the new mints of the Gujarat Sultans was read with interest.

EXHIBITS.

The reading of papers was followed by an examination of the coins exhibited on one of the tables.

DHRANGADRA STATE CITIZENS MEET

Reception Committee Appointed For Coming Conference

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of Dhrangadra State Praja Mandal a meeting of Dhrangadra State citizens was held in Praja Mandals' Office at Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi Road on Saturday evening when Sjt. M. P. Sanghavi presided.

The meeting elected Sjt. H. P. Sanghavi as the Chairman of the Reception Committee and appointed an influential Working Committee to enrol members of the Reception Committee and to do propaganda work in connection with the forthcoming sessions of Dhrangadra State People's Conference. The fees of the Reception Committee members, delegates and visitors were fixed at Rs. 5/ 1/ 1/ and 1/ resp.

It was resolved that ladies & peasants delegates be enrolled free.

The Reception Committee will soon meet again to elect the President of the Conference and to fix the dates of the session.

PARTIES IN ASSEMBLY

Keen Duel Between Centrists And Independents For Opposition Block

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

The first task which will confront President Sir Shanmukham Chetty on his arrival at Delhi will be the allotment of party blocks in the Assembly Chamber.

Messrs. Anklesaral, B. Das, Thampan and S. C. Mitra have already arrived at Delhi in this connection with a view to organise party strength and put in claims for the allotment of seats.

The Independents number twenty-six and hope to retain the Opposition Block under the leadership of Sir Abdur Rahim.

The real conflict will arise as to who will be the second party.

The Democrats under Mr. Neogy claim that Messrs. Pandya Sarda, Bhupatsingh, Gaya Prasad Singh have joined them and they already number twenty-one. They hope to enrol more members, but feel doubtful whether they will be able to outnumber the Independents before the session begins, and as the allotment of seats once made are generally unaltered during the session they hope to get the second largest party bloc.

CENTRE PARTY'S AIMS.

The Centre Party of Mr. D. B. Krishnamachari is working quietly or a greater number, and it is expected that they would absorb Mr. Yaminkhan of the United India Party by offering him the Deputy Leadership of the Centre Party.

The aim of the Centre Party is to gather twenty-eight members to their fold and become the largest group and annex the Opposition Bloc. This hope may not, however, be realised before the session begins. The Centre Party would make agricultural interests their flank for party allegiance, and pursue the policy of the Opposition only when Government is in the wrong.

NATIONALISTS IN MINORITY.

The Nationalist Party is deemed to be dismembered, as a party of less than ten is unrecognised.

They may lose their identity as a party in the next session, thereby dropping, the title which originally came into being under Lala Lajpatrai's and Pandit Malviya's leadership, and which was later kept up by Mr. Jayakar.

The members of the Assembly expect a very busy session, and hope that Government will publish the Tariff Board's report on the cotton industry shortly, so that they may have at least a week to study the report before discussing the Textile Protection Bill which will be based mainly on the Board's recommendations, and will be referred to a select committee early in February to enable its passage if possible before the general budge is taken up.- A P

AMBULANCE PLANE FOR PATNA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The Bengal Government's ambulance aeroplane piloted by Captain Raynham, Director of the Indian National Airways, and another belonging to the Flying Club piloted by a member of the Club, Mr. B. Killer proceded to Patna in the morning whence they will be directed to areas requiring assistance.—A. P.

ALL INDIA

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Latest Commercial News

SHARP RISE IN LONDON GOLD PRICE

New York Cotton Prices 3 Points Down

TRADERS AWAIT WASHINGTON DEVELOPMENTS

Quiet Tone In Commodities

Bombay, Jan. 18.

On Thursday the Sterling Dollar and the Sterling-Franc Cross-rates developed a declining tendency.

COTTON OPERATORS HESITANT.

The New York cotton market ruled quiet to-day. Operators were hesitant pending the classification of monetary issues. Traders have been awaiting Washington developments.

LONDON GOLD PRICE RISES FURTHER.

London gold price rose sharp to-day, but silver ruled quiet. In the Local Bullion Market, gold and silver prices witnessed a considerable advance to-day.

CHICAGO GRAINS QUIET.

Liverpool Wheat Market was steady, but the Chicago Grains Market ruled quiet in the absence of any demand.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

The Indian Sterling Loan closed firm at £88 to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York, January 18.

Previous closing rate	11.32
To-day's opening rate	11.26
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing rate	11.29
Difference	—.03

Broach expectation Rs. 199.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)

Liverpool, January 18.

Previous closing rate	5.73
To-day's opening rate	5.65
Difference	—.08
To-day's closing rate	5.78
Difference	plus .05

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 18.

Pending the clarification of the monetary issues, trading in the Cotton Market continued quiet, with the prices generally steady. Operators were hesitant owing to the uncertainty surrounding the legislative enactments and consequently, the market lacked support. However, the underlying sentiment remains steady due to the sound technical position of cotton.

Trading in May commenced at 11.26, i.e. 6 points lower than the previous closing rate. Business was rather quiet in the absence of speculative activity, while the traders held aloof awaiting further developments with regard to the Government's monetary policy. The prices subsequently advanced on some speculative buying but thereafter, the market again eased on poor Stock Exchange and some realising with the May delivery ruling at 11.25.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.29 with a decline of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, January 18.

The following were the opening quotations:—

January (unquoted) 11.03|10.99.
March (11.18|11.20) 11.08|11.06
May (11.36|11.37) 11.25|11.22

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, January 18.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American January (5.70) 5.72
American March (5.69) 5.72
Egyptian January (8.20) 8.18
Egyptian March (8.12) 8.10

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, January 18. (11 p.m.)

Broach rotton for April|May delivery was traded in at Rs. 200 at 10-45 p.m. when New York Cotton Fsthres were about 6 points down and the London|New York Cross|rate was 4.99.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, January 18.

Previous closing	5.03 5|8
To-day's closing	4.97

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, January 18.

Previous closing	5.07 1|8
To-day's opening	5.03 1|2
To-day's closing	4.95 1|4
Difference	—.11 7|8

FRANC RATE.

London, January 18.

Previous closing	80.15
To-day's opening	79.87
To-day's closing	79.59
Difference	—.56

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 18.

London exchanges opened with the Sterling-Dollar at 5.03-1|2, but later began gradually to decline, touching 4.99. Finally it closed at 4.95-1|4.

Franc opened at 79.87 and then further eased to 79.62. It closed at 79.59.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 18.

India and China bought. The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	19-1|2d.	19-9|16d.
Forward	19-1|2d.	19-9|16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, January 18.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Gold price fine per oz.	£6|11|6	£6|12|10

BULLION.

London, January 18.

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6|11|6) £6|12|10.
Silver (19 1|2d.) 19 9|16d.

DISCOUNTS.

London, January 18.

3 months (1 p.c.) 1 p.c.
4 months (1-1|32 p.c.) 1-1|32 p.c.
6 months (1-1|8 p.c.) 1-1|8 p.c.

CROSS-RATES.

London, January 18. (3-30 p.m.)

London on Bombay (1.6 1|16) 1.6 1.16.
Paris on Bombay (6.03 1|2) 5.98 1|4.
New York on Bombay (38.50) 38.25.
Berlin on Bombay (1) 1.
London on Milan (60.12) 59.31
London on Shanghai (1|4-1|8) 1|4-1|4.
London on Kove (1|25|16) 1|2-11|32.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpol, Jan. 18.

The Liverpool Wheat Market opened steady at 53-3|4 for March 55-1|8 for May and 56 for July, i.e. 1|4 penny higher than the previous closing rate.

The market was slightly steadier on better enquiry as a result of the improved advices from abroad and good business was done.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, Jan. 18.

The Chicago Wheat Market opened fairly steady with May at 90-1|8; July 87-3|4 and September at 88-1|2. Business was rather quiet with no important transactions.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, Jan. 18.

The Chicago Oats Market opened steady with May at 38-3|4; and July 37-1|2. Business was very limited owing to the poor demand.

LONDON MARKETS

London, January 18.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£227 1|2) £228 1|4 steady.
Lead (£11 7|16) £11 13|16 firm.
Iron (£65) £65.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1|4 to £35 5|8) £36 to £36 1|2.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1 1|4.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-2 3|4
Ceylon Pekoe (1|2) 1|2.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1|9) 1|9.

JUTE.

First Market c.i.f. Continent New Crop Jan|Feb (£16 1|2) £16 5|8 sellers.
Dundee Jan (unquoted) £18 1|2.
Lightning Jan (unquoted) £17 1|4.

RUBBER.

Spot (4 3|16) 4 9|32 paid and buyers.
Jan|Mar (4 1|4) 4 13|32 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Jan|Feb (£11-3|8) £11 3|8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan|Feb (£11-1|4) £11 1|8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan|Feb (£9-1|2) £9 11|16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Jan|Feb (£9) £9 sellers.

WOOL SALES.

Liverpool, January 18.

There was keen competition in wool sales with England and Germany as chief buyers.

Greasy inferior to average lower (0-7 1|2) 0-7.
Greasy inferior to average higher (2-2) 2-0.
Scoured inferior to average lower (0-10) 0-10 1|2.
Scoured inferior to average higher (2-11) 2-11 1|2.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 18.

The Silver Market opened steady at Rs. 54-12; Rs. 55 and Rs. 58 for ready, Mah and Fagun delivery. The market was quiet with the movements very narrow until the receipt of the London advices when the prices improved on some scattered buying and the market closed steady at Rs. 55; Rs. 55|4 and Rs. 58|4

The Gold Market opened steady at Rs. 32|10|3; 32|10|6 and Rs. 32|11 for ready, Mah and Fagun deliveries respectively. In early hours the market improved on some scattered buying due to better Paris Exchange advices, but later in the session, the prices gave way on profit-taking.

The latest rates available were Rs. 32|10|3; Rs. 32|11 and Rs. 32-11-6 for respective deliveries.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 17.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, Jan-Feb. sellers 19/9
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Jan-Feb. sellers 19/9
Wheat South Autsralian parcels, Jan-Feb. sellers 22/9

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta per cwt., sellers 6/3
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Bombay, per cwt., sellers 6/0
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C & F Karachi, per cwt., sellers 6/0

SMALL BUSINESS ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

GOLD MINING SHARES AGAIN PROMINENT

Rubber And Metal Firm

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, January 18.

With foreign exchange movements contrary to expectations on the Stock-exchange, Business in most departments confined small, mainly professional, but the general tone was brighter. Gilt-edged securities rallied well; foreign selling apparently ceased. Gold minings were also in prominence, especially West Africans, but the chief feature was an improvement in rubbers. Metals were firm, especially copper, which was over 1sh. higher at 33-1|4 owing to good buying expectation that American copper code would become operative.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, January 18.

The Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £88.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, January 18. (3-30 p.m.)

The London Stock Exchange markets generally ruled quiet but the undertone was favourable Gilt-edgeds were firmer. Industrials were generally quiet, but steady. Mining shares, especially gold minings of West Africa were very firm

The London Stock Exchange did not show much activity. Gilt-edged Securities were in better demand. The 3-1|2 per cent. Loan was quoted at £87-3|4, i.e. unchanged from the previous closing rate.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1|2 per cent Consols (£75 3|8) £75 1|2.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1|8) £102 1|8.
4 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109) £109.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112) £111 7|8.
2 1|2 per cent War Loan (£101-1|4) £101 1|4.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111 1|8.

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol. 12 1|2) dol. 12 7|8.
International Holding (dol. 2 1|8) dol. 2 1|8.
Hydro Electric (dol. 6 7|8) dol. 7
Electrical Musical Insurance (18|9) 19.
Princhin John (32-4 1|2) 32-4-1|2.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (32|10 1|2) 32|9.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (93|3) 92-10 1|2.
Swadeshi Match "B" (10-3) 10-3
Dunlop Rubber (41-7 1|2) 41-7 1|2
Unilver Ordinary (24|9) 24|9.
Ford Motors (23|3) 23|3.
Cables and Wireless "B" (11) 11.
British American Tobacco (115) 115.
Cameras "A" (£8 1|8) £8 1|8.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (114) 114.
P and O. S. N. Co. Def. (19.3) 19.3
Distillers (82) 82.
Bradford Dyers (16|3) 16|1 1|2.
British Celanese (13) 13-1 1|2.
J. and P. Coats Ordinary (63|6) 63|3.
Courtaulds Ordinary (43|6) 43|6
Fine Cotton Spinners (15.3) 15.3
Vickers Ltd. Ordinary (8|9) 8|9.
Inter. Nickel (dol. 22 1|8) dol. 22 1|2.
Bengal Iron and Steel (5|9) 5|9.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 17.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton, Jan-Feb. sellers £11-5-0.
Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton, Jan-Feb. sellers £9-10-0.
Linseed Bombay (London) Hull ton, Jan-Feb. sellers £11-7-6.

INDIAN LOANS

London, January 18. (3-30 p.m.)

3 per cent Indian Stock (£75 1|4) £75 1|4.
3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£87 3|4) £87 3|4.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950|55 (£108 1|4) £108 1|4.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958|68 (£109 3|4) £109 3|4.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948|53 (£103 1|2) £103 1|2.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954|59 (£7|8 p.c. dis.) £7|8 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942|47 (£109-3|4) £109 3|4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945|65 (£108 1|2) £108 1|2.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (33|6) 31|10 1|2.
Doran Tea (61) 61.
Empire of India and Ceylon (41|10-1|2) 40.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£11) £11.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo|Dutch Rubber (19-7 1|2) 19-7 1|2.
Gula Kelampong (18) 18.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (27) 27

MINING SHARES.

Nundydroog (63|6) 65.
Burma Corporation (13-1 1|2) 13.
Rio Tintos (£20 1|2) £20 1|2.
East Rand Proprietary (44|3) 44-10 1|2.
Rand Mines (120) 126|3.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (33|9) 33|9.
Anglo|Persian (48|9) 48|9.
Burma Oil (88|9) 88|9.
Mexican Eagle (11-3) 11-3.
Shell Transport (51|10 1|2) 51|10-1|2.
Royal Dutch (£22 3|8) £22 3|8.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, January 17.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motors (dol. 37) dol. 36-3|8.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 15) dol. 15 1|8.
U.S. Steel (Common) (dol. 52-1|2) dol. 52 5|8.
U.S. Steel (Preference) (dol. 84) dol. 82 5|8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 17.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & China £15 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg) £134
P & O Banking Corporation £10 5/8
National Bank of India £47 1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £111 7/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1961 £102 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. £61 1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948 or later £75 3/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. 1931 or later £87 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. 1950/55 £198 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. £75 3/8
War Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1952 £101 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £111.

TRADING LOSS DECREASED

Lancashire Cotton Corporation

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, January 18.

"The trading loss of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation in the past year before providing for depreciation was £69,000 compared with the loss of 382,000 in the previous year", announced Mr. W. J. Orr, presiding at the annual meeting at Manchester.

The Corporation controlled 6259,000 spindles of which four million were running.

The value of mills scrapped, practically was three million sterling.

RESTRICTED TURNOVER IN YARN MARKET

Higher Prices Demanded

MANCHESTER PRICES UNWORKABLE

Bombay, Jan. 17.

The optimistic feeling in the Yarn Market reported in our last has continued throughout the past week and whilst prices have not moved up any further in sympathy with the advance in cotton market, the undertone has remained quite firm. As usual this time also the Yarn prices have not recorded any similar advance as in cotton and turnover is also getting restricted on account of higher prices demanded by the sellers. It is evident therefore that the purchasing power of the ryots has not yet shown any material improvement and they are naturally therefore too slow to make purchases of their requirement in yarns and cloth at any material advance in prices. The advance in cotton prices has been too rapid and the yarn prices seem to have been lagging behind. Our Mills have been quoting higher prices in sympathy with recent sharp advance in cotton whereas the buyers find it difficult to make purchases at their limits in as much as the demand from the consuming districts is yet at comparatively lower prices and that too in small lots only. A healthy feeling has been reported in the Yarn Trade from almost all consuming districts, but the prices offered are much too low to admit of any business in bulk. On the other hand, our Mills have raised their limits in accordance with the advance in cotton prices with the result that actual sales made by them during the week are very small and negligible. Reports from cloth markets are also not very encouraging and the movement is reported to be yet very slow. On the whole the general feeling is more optimistic in the Yarn Market than for the last several weeks and whilst prices have not been showing an advance similar to the advance in raw material the undertone is healthy and a further improvement in demand is expected from all quarters if the cotton prices remain steady at or about this level.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester prices are unworkable and no hopes are entertained for any business in Manchester yarns till the Yarn Fixation scheme is in operation. Japanese yarns for finer counts have already captured the Indian markets and moderate business is being done in all these yarns.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have remained firm and fairly active during the week with further improvement in prices of Mercerized yarns in particular and other yarns in general. Import Houses have similarly raised their selling limits by Rs. 5 to 10 per package and a limited forward business has been arranged. There has been a good turnover amongst the dealers themselves at somewhat advancing prices in all kinds of Japanese and Shanghai yarns and most of the dealers have been able to make profits in their recent transactions. Sampin have shown a moderate improvement in sympathy with cotton whereas Exchange has been showing some slight weakness during the last few days.

ART SILK YARNS.

The important event during the week has been the reduction in prices on Monday by two annas per lb., for the Syndicate yarns except in two-fold yarns. It may be further noted with interest that this reduction of two annas per lb., has been coincident with the reduction of prices all over Europe in Viscos Art Silk yarns. Such a reduction by the Bombay Syndicate is regarded not only opportune but wise at the moment when stocks of Art Silk yarns are low not only in the local market but also in the consuming districts and it is believed that this action on the part of the Syndicate will stimulate demand for their yarns from almost all important consuming districts. Critics have all along been clamouring that the reduction should have been atleast three to four annas instead of two annas per lb., but in view of the present stock position all over India we believe the reduction is fair and satisfactory, and we are inclined to believe that such a timely reduction must stimulate demand from all important consuming districts in the next few days. Since our last report the Japanese Import Houses have been once again quoting lower prices for forward deliveries but in view of the recent reduction by the Syndicate no business of importance has been booked so far probably because the dealers and consumers are now afraid of any further cut in Syndicate prices later on if the Japanese situation requires such a step. The undertone in Art Silk yarns is now fairly healthy and good clearances of Syndicate qualities are expected in the next few days.

INDIAN YARNS.

The Indo-Japanese Agreement combined with the courageous action taken by the American President to raise Commodity prices, has resulted in a substantial rise in prices of raw material which in turn has produced a better feeling in yarns in all consuming districts. It is however reported that the upcountry Mills have been yet selling their yarns at comparatively lower prices and have been meeting the requirements of their districts. Demand for Bombay Mills yarns therefore is naturally very limited. Enquiries have however increased during the week and it is expected that our Mills will be able to make sales of their stocks in the next few days.

SHIPPING NEWS

Bombay, Jan. 18.

ARRIVALS.

Dalgoma, Dawes, London.
Tottori Maru, Tanaka, Kobe.
Deptford, Lester, Bandar Shahpoor.
Grootkerk, Wyker, Rotterdam.
Wartenfels, Kohler, Marmagoa.
Vita, Denne, Karachi.
Moldavia, Allen, London.
Kaiser-i-Hind, Cotching, London.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Arabia, Carmi, Genoa.
Megna, Bryon, Calcutta.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.
Moldavia, Allen, Sydney.

LOADING.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Steamer Bangalore for London.
" Strathaird for London.
" Bankura for Busrah.
" Varsova for Busrah.
" Deptford for Durban (for order).
" British Architact for Abadan.
" Jalaratan for Karachi.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the outward mails of the 4th inst. a general cargo and 183 passengers.

S S Moldavia:—The P & O S N Coy's extra mail steamer Moldavia arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the outward mails, a general cargo and 188 passengers and hence she sailed the same day for Australia with mails, same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S Dalgoma:—The M M Coy's steamer Dalgoma arrived in harbour on Thursday from London, with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

S S Tottori Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tottori Maru arrived in harbour on Thursday from Kobe with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Deptford:—The steamer Deptford arrived in harbour on Thursday from Bandar Shahpur with ballast.

S S Grootkerk:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Grootkerk arrived in harbour on Thursday from Hamburg with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Wartenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Wartenfels arrived in harbour on Thursday from Marmogoa with a general cargo.

S S Vita:—The BISN Coy's steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Thursday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer Arabia sailed yesterday for Genoa with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Megna:—The Messrs. Madhavlal Coy's steamer Megna sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Vasna:—The BIS N Coy's steamer Vasna sailed yesterday for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

EARL STANHOPE'S APPOINTMENT

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Earl Stanhope's appointment as Under-Secretary to the Foreign Office in succession to Capt. Eden is regarded as the outcome of the China Debate on the 8th November last.

Lord Peel was dissatisfied with the meagreness of the Government's reply and subsequently drew attention to the absence in the House of Lords of a member of Government capable of replying intelligently on the matters of foreign affairs.—Reuter's Special.

Increased Long Liquidation In Cotton

CONTINUED TRADE BUYING

Manchester Reports Unfavourable

NATURAL REACTION AFTER RAPID IMPROVEMENT

Bombay, Jan. 18.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular unsettling factors being spinners reported buying more freely. Prices declined on realising. After a rise of about one and a half cent in New York cotton prices, at the moment there is more inclination on the part of speculators to secure profits on a portion of their speculative purchases. This move on the part of operators will improve the technical situation of the market as accumulation of a large long interest near the often results in bad breaks in prices. Spinners are reported buying freely as there is good demand for cotton goods. It is also said that Federal Agencie were also selling out optional cotton. The present reaction may proceed somewhat further in the near future but in view of acreage reduction there is no possibility of any extensive selling and we think it safe to buy in weak markets with a view to buy further if prices decline.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 points with May 11.36 and a further decline of 6 points was immediately recorded on long liquidation. This was the lowest level of the day as prices steadily improved on trade buying and during the early part of the afternoon a rsie of nine points over previous close was estabilised. At this level there was again increased long liquidation which wiped off the improvement and prices closed at a net decline of 12 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 5 points to 11.55c.

NEW OWLEANS COTTON.

The New Orleans cotton futures market also ruled quiet in the afternoon and closed at a loss of 9 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 7 points to 11.19c.

INTERNATIONAL STABILISATION.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. state:—

The reaction appears to be mainly due to realising though Senator Smith is expected to support the Bankhead Bill. Although there seems to be some difference of opinion over the commandeering of the gold reserve by the American Treasury, the Administration's policy has in the main been generally approved of. The raising of the gold price to 34.45 has caused the franc to decline to 80-15 and should American Nationals continue their repatriation of capital funds as indicated by the sale of British securities, in consequence of the apprehension of uncontrolled inflation being set-aside, then as before mentioned it looks as though the French gold standard position will become untenable.

Under these circumstances with Japan's intention to revalue the Yen and the British manufacturers finding difficulty over quotes with France and other Continental countries, together with the present value of the dollar wiping out the advantages of the Ottawa tariffs, a fresh move for International stabilisation seems to be not far distant.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point on Wednesday with limited Continental and trade buying. There was scattered hedge-selling. Manchester reports were quiet and under steady liquidation stop-loss orders were caught. Later on there was some straddle buying and trade calling. The market closed steady at a decline of 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 7 points to 5.95d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures ring was quiet but steady and prices closed at a decline of 2 points with January 4.90, March 4.87 and April 4.90.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures section was featureless as the Alexandria market was closed. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and Sakels closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points with Spot cotton 29 points down to 8.35d. Uppers futures were also quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 8 points with Spot cotton 10 points lower at 6.68d.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York May highest 11.53 at 1-41 p.m.

Lowest 11-30 at 10-10 a.m.

Liverpool May highest 5.77 at 10-45 a.m.

Lowest 5.67 at 12-25 p.m.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co.

Dated 16th: Long liquidation absorbed by trade and speculation.

Dated 17th: Liverpool: Liquihave received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Considering extent bulls interest think advisable take profits on long because any check bull enthusiasm would cause extensive liquidation.

Liverpool: Decline owing to "bulls" realizing to secure profits. Spinners having bought freely are likely to fall back on their reserves. Less favourable Manchester reports. Our opinion is that the top has been reached for the present.

New York: Profit taking and selling credited Federal Agencies absorbed by trade. Expect trend irregularly upward.

New York: Liquidation is not urgent. Stronger technical position. General trade conditions are favourable. Think prices will advance further.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

dation catching stop-limits. Less off-take.

New York: Nervous, Worth-Street active.

Their other Liverpool friends cabled:—

Dated 16th:—May react temporarily but demand still broadening on account of monetary policy and expected compulsary acreage reduction

Dated 17th: Heavy liquidation, stop-loss order, selling well absorbed. Think advance will be resumed.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—

New York: Agricultural Department liquidation offsetting trade, outside buying.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 17th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"While remain bullish on likelihood of acreage cut, we think it wiser to reduce holdings on advances with intention of replacing on setbacks."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 17.

March, 1934	.....	11.18—.12
May, 1934	.....	11.32—.12
July, 1934	.....	11.50—.09
October, 1934	.....	11.68—.10
December, 1934	.....	11.84—.07
Spot	.....	11.55—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 17.

January, 1934	.....	11.10—.09
March,	.....	11.19—.06
Spot,	.....	11.19—.07
New York 10-55 a.m.—		
March,	.....	11.22
May,	.....	11.38
July,	.....	11.52
Nwe York Noon Call.—		
March,	.....	11.23
May,	.....	11.39

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 17.

Days' Receipts at all U.S. Ports, 19,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 13,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
January, 1934		5.74—.02
February, 1934		5.73—.02
March, 1934	5.76	5.73—.02
April, 1934		5.73—.02
May, 1934	5.76	5.73—.02
June, 1934		5.73—.02
July, 1934		5.73—.02
August, 1934		5.74—.02
September, 1934		5.74—.02
October, 1934		5.75—.02
November, 1934		5.76—.02
December, 1934		5.78—.02
January, 1935		5.78—.02
Middling Spot		5.95—.07

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.

SAKELLARIDIS.—		
January, 1934	.....	8.21
March, 1934	.....	8.13
May, 1934	.....	8.11
July, 1934	.....	8.09
October, 1934	.....	7.99
November, 1934	.....	7.99
F.G.F. Spot	.....	8.35

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.

Broach,	Fully Good (Good staple)	4.56
Broach,	Fine (Good staple)	5.71
Broach,	Superfine (Good staple)	4.86
Oomra,	Good ,No. 1 staple)	4.81
Oomra,	Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.96
Oomra,	Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.11
Bengal,	Good	3.92
Bengal,	Fine	4.02
Bengal,	Superfine	4.12
Scinde,	Good	4.02
Scinde,	Fine	4.12
Scinde,	Superfine	4.22

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 17.

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Electric Bonds Common	16
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	35½
Western Union Telg	60¼
Radio Corp.	
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	37
Baltimore and Ohio R R	27
Erie R R	18
Hiram Walker	55
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	32
Manhattan Modified Guaranteed	19
Celanese Corporation of Amr	40
Great North Pfd	25
Bethelehem Steel	42
United States Steel	53
American Smelting	44
Int Nickel of Canada	22½
Anaconda Copper Mining	15
Cerro de Pasco Copper	34½
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	18 7/8
General Motors	36¾
Standard Oil of N J	46
Socony	16¼
American Radiator	15½
Alaska Juneau	24
Chase Bank	27
National City Bank	27¾
Sun Life of Canada	430
Interborough Rapid Transit	11¼
Third Avenue Railway	7½
International Carriers	7¼
Curtiss Wright	2 7/8

Market unchanged.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool—March 28 May 14 July —4.

Bombay —Liverpool:—Broach A-May. 199—Liverpol May 5.73 Rs. 50 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May 199—New York May 11.32 Rs. 50 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.03 5/8.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay, Jan. 16

Broach A-May Op. 204; Highest 204; Lowest 202 1/4; Closing 202 3/4

Oomra D-J. Op. 182; Highest 182; Lowest 181; closing 181.

Oomra March Op 182 1/2; Highest 182 1/2; Lowest 181 1/4; Closing 181 1/4

Oomra May Op. 184; Highest 184; Lowest 183; Closing 183.

Bengal D/J. Op. 148 1/2; Highest 148 1/2; Lowest 144 3/4; Closing 144 3/4

Bengal March Op. 149 1/2; Highest 149 1/2; Lowest 145 3/4; Closing 145 3/4

Bengal May Op. 152; Highest 152; Lowest 148 3/4; Closing 148 3/4.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 18th day of January, 1934:—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

VAIDAS.

(B. T.).	April-May 1934. Rs. as.
10-30	198 8
12-30	198 12
2-30	198 8
	April-May.
Highest	199 4
Lowest	198 0

To-day the bazar was closed at 2-30 p.m. on account of the death of a member Jabarmal Tibdiwalla.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

	Extra Spr.-fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.
M. G.:—					
Bengal U. P.	... 151	148	145	141	
Panjab	... 151	148	145	141	
Rajputana	... 151	148	145	141	
Oomra No. 3	183	180	178	175	...
C. P. No. 1	196	193	191	188	...
C. P. No. 2	189	186	184	181	...

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

	1933-34	1932-33
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date		
17-1-34	5867000	6323000
Receipts Yesterday		
17-1-34	19000	30000
Exports to date		
17-1-34	4598000	4628000
Stock at Ports		
12-1-34	3951000	4774000
Stock Interior Towns		
12--34	2130000	2167000
Stock Liverpool		
12-1-34	985000	848000
Visible Supply		
12-1-34	8934000	9572000
Quantity in Sight		
12-1-34	9174000	95290000
Quantity out of Sight		
12-1-34	6793000	6761000

SPINNERS' TAKINGS.

Total takings of American Cotton by World's Spinners from the begining of the season to January 13, are as under:—(in thousands).

	Season from 1st Aug. 1933-34	1932-33	1931-32
Great Britain	679	607	571
U.S.A., Canada, etc.	3,044	2,978	3,072
Continent	1,941	1,950	1,588
Japan, China, etc.	1,129	1,226	1,423
Total	6,793	6,761	6,654

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Following a decline of 12 points in New York futures, the local cotton market ruled easy to day on heavy selling by option dealers as prices declined below the level of Rs. 200. As pointed out before there exists a large option business on Broach cotton at this level and sellers of "call" rights are required to buy large quantity if prices advance over this level and when prices fall below this level, option dealers liquidate their purhases. This forced selling was responsible for the weakness of cotton prices to day in the local market. The Bombay—Liverpool parity widened to Rs. 51. Thus the cheapness of our cotton is likely to attract export demand.

The market opened to day at Rs 199/8 for Broach A-M. delivery and prices advanced to Rs. 200/8 on scattered buying and short covering At this level there was increased long liquidation which declined prices to Rs. 198. There was some support at this level and prices rallied to Rs. 198/8. There was moderate turn over at this level and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Liverpool market opened easy at a decline of 8 points but later on was quoted 2 points lower. The local market remained quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. 198/8
Oomra D-J. 177/8
Oomra March 177/12
Oo May 179/12
Bengal D-J. 142/12
Bengal March 149
Bengal May 145

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

83 G. G. Kesha & Co., Jamner, 174.
28 Bussan & Co., Mdlkapur, 176.
90 Colaba Land Mill, Digras old, 169.
77 Madhavji Mill. Botad old, 148-1/2.
180 Bombay & Co., Sindhurni, 5 off.
135 Bombay & Co., Dondaicha, 177-1/4.
93 Bombay & Co., Bhusaval, 177-1/4.
76 Langli & Co., Kapas'n, 162-1/2.
100 Bussan & Co., Bhusaval, 174.
205 Bussan & Co., Ranala, 177.
100 N. Fatenalli, Gulaboura, 151.
60 Ital India, Sindhurni old, 162-7/8.
100 Japan T. Co., Barwaha, 182.
83 P. Crystal & Co., Harda, 183.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 18.

	Old.	New
Bengal Superfine		152
Bengal Fine		149
Bengal FG		144
Sindh-Punjab Fine		149
Sindh-Punjab FG		144
Wardha-Hingt Fine	173	191
Nagpur Savner Fine	173	191
Yeotmal Fine	170	184
Arvi Fine	170	195
Ellichpur Fine	170	185
Amraoti-Berar Fine	170	179
Khamgaon Fine	170	179
Mulkapur Fine	166	174
Khandesh Fine	163	171
Muthia FG	153	
Jalna/Sailu FG	166	171
Burwah Sanavad FG	168	182
Broach Fine	183	
Punjab/American		206
Punjab/American mix		199
Cambodia	243	
Miraj/Sangli	173	
Compta Good	178	
Busoga	318	
Kampala	323	
Manza		298

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	16-1-34.	This year.
Khandesh	3,566	100,559
Central India	4,464	56,897
Barsi and Nagar	1,374	66,697
Hyderabad-Gaorani	465	19,010
Berar	4,584	135,495
Central Provinces	524	30,049
Total Oomras	14,977	408,707
Dholera		6,774
N.-W. Provinces	119	4,779
Rajputana	262	8,549
Sind-Punjab	1,907	54,569
Broach	401	16,729
Coompta & Dharwar		7,607
Westerns-Northerns	5	3,231
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		5,106
Persian		493
American	127	18,113
Egyptian & African	369	46,639
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		24
Total	18,167	581,370

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

1st Sept. to 11th Jan

In full-pressed Bales.

	16-1-34.	This year.
Europe	3,758	154,608
Japan & China	11,308	50,475
Coast Ports		7,192
Up-country by Rail		44,944
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		1,600
Total	15,066	288,819

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 18.

B. C. Rate T T & D D 1/6.

LONDON.—

Banks selling T T & D D 1/6 1/16 Jan.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb-Mar.
Banks selling T T 1/6 Mar-April.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Jan-Feb.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Mar-Apr.

B C. RATE.—

New York Banks selling T T 267 Nominal.
Banks selling T T 265 Nominal.
Banks buying T T 262 3/4 Nominal.

PARIS.—

Banks selling D D 597 Nominal.
Banks buying D D 607 Nominal.

AMSTERDAM.—

Banks selling D D 58 1/4 Nominal.

JAPAN.—

Banks selling T T 79 3/4
Banks buying 60 Days 78 1/2

HONGKONG.—

Banks selling D D 101 3/4

SHANGHAI.—

Banks selling D D 92

SINGAPORE.—

Banks selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA.—

Banks selling D D 58

BERLIN.—

Banks selling D D 98 3/4

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 5.03 17th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 3/8 18th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/16 18th inst.
London/Paris 80.25 17th inst.
London/Belgium 23.62 17th inst.
London/Switzerland 16.28 17th inst.
London/Italy 60.00 17th inst.
London/Berlin 13.27 17th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 17th inst.
London/New York 5.07 17th inst.
Holland/London 7.84 17th inst.
Java/London Closed.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Firm.
Gold £6-11-6 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1/2 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/2 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 44.80 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 p.c. 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 17th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c. 3 Mos 2 1/4 p.c. 6 Mos 2 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Firm.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

London, Jan 17

Rubber: "Temporary decline think over; expect some improvement. July/September 4 3/8 4 7/16. October/December 4 15/32 4 17/32. Copper £32-8-9."

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Jan. 18.

T.T. on London—	
Previous closing	1.4 3/8
To-day's opening	1.4 5/16
To-day's closing	1.4 5/16
Tone Easy.	

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, Jan. 17.

March	1.28+02
May	1.34
July	1.40+01
Spot	1.45+01

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

	Rs. as. p.
Java Ready	13 11 6
S. S. "Nizam"	4 0 0
J./M. Shipment	4 0 6
F./M. Shipment	4 0 6
A./M. Shipment	4 1 0

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 17.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb., sellers 4 1/4

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Jan. 17.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot 8 5/16

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.

March	53 1/2d.
May	54 7/8
July	55 3/4d.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 17.

Silver—Market is steady.
Spot 19 1/2
Forward 19 1/2
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-11-6.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 17.

Copper Braziers £43 3/4
Yellow Metal, £37
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £14 5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £16 1/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B., £228

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 17.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	13.27 1/2
Amsterdam	7.82 1/4
Brussels	22.59
Madrid	38.12 1/2
Milan	60.00
Berne	16.26 1/2
Paris	80.15
Prague	105.50
London on New York,	6.07 1/8

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Jan. 17.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 1 p.c. to 1 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 1 1/8 p.c. to 1 1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 p.c
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2 1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0 3/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0 3/4 p.c.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Scattered Long Liquidation

CEMENT SHARES STEADY

Bombay, Jan. 18.

The local share Bazar ruled quiet to-day on increased long liquidation. Hydro-Electric shares ruled easy and Burma shares also declined on profit taking. Tata steel shares were also quiet in sympathy and ruled easy. There was a moderate turn over of business and the tone was quiet.

Textile issues closed easier. Centuries came down to Rs. 190, Nagpores Rs. 240, Swadeshis eased to

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 18

Bombay Dyeing 761 57 58
Century 193 93 90 91 90-10
Central India 240 42 40 41 40
Colaba 70 N
Crescent 6½
Fazalbhoy 5½
Kohinoor 130 31 28
New Great 120 18 16-14
Pearl 3
Simplex 70 69
Swadeshi 158 51 53 50
Bundi 25-2
I Cement 282 81 83
T Steel defd 207 6, 5-10, 6 7
T Steel ord 53-2, 52-14 53-2 52/10 53/2
B Steam 252 62 61
B Burma 390 86 86 88
Tata Hydro 143-2 42-13
Andhra 1325 22 23 17 21
Tram ord 136 136-14

Rs. 150. Indores however, rose to Rs. 112/8. Big Power Company shares declined. Andhras came down to Rs. 1,321/4 with Powers lower at Rs. 915. Hydros closed at Rs. 142/13. Cements ruled steady. Shahabads slightly improved and closed at Rs. 277/8. Bombay Burmas sagged to Rs. 388/2. Bombay Steamer spurted to Rs. 262/8. New Indias closed at Rs. 25/4 buyers. Tata Steel ordys. sagged to Rs. 53 and closed at Rs. 53/2. Deferreds were steady at Rs. 207/8. Steel 2nd preference were priced at Rs. 117 at the close.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance	268 12
500 Bom. Cotton ..	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	758 0
250 Bradbury ..	90 0
100 Central India	240 0
100 Colaba	70 0
100 Coorla ..	62 8
100 Crescent	6 8
250 Currim	6 4
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn ..	401 4
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-3
100 Elphinstone	2 0
250 Fazal	5 8
100 Finlay	68 8
1000 Framji Petit ..	95 0
100 Gokak	108 0
1000 Hindustan ..	1640 0
100 Indore	112 0
100 Kohinoor	128 0
100 Khatau	55 8
100 Madhowji	5 0
250 Madras United ..	65 0
1000 Morarji ..	185 10
250 Model ..	50 0
50 Mysore ..	90 0
200 New Great	116 14
100 Oosmanshahi	30 0
250 Pabani	3 8
230 Pearl	3 0
100 Phoenix ..	257 8
25 Sassoon Silk ..	45 0
1000 Sholapur	2,977 8
50 Simplex	11 4
100 Swadeshi	150 10
100 Swan	N 35 0
25 Tata	N 20 0
500 Vishnu	1,415 0
1000 Western	731 4
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	84 8
25-50 Central	23 12
500 Imperial	1,252 8
125-500 Imp. Contry. N.	310 10
50-100 India	103 8
5 Union	4-6-6
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	25 2
70 Gwalior	76 8
250 Indian	283 12
40 Katni def.	1,065 0
100 Katni Ord.	276 0
75 Okha	143 12
10 Punjab	15 2
100 Shahabad	277 0
70 United	62 0
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	11 10
15-75 New India	25 4
200 Oriental	3435 0
10-100 Vulcan	6 10
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	140 0
1000 Andhra Balley	1,321 4
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	136 14
100 Bom. Suburban ..	132 8
10 Broach	10 2
100 Karachi ..	191 4
100 Poona ..	187 8
100 Surat ..	167 8
100 Tata Hydro	142 13
1000 Tata Power	915 0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	775 0
100 Amr. Patty ..	113 0
100 C. Province	73 8
100 Dhon. Baramati.	80 0
100 Gujarat	56 0
100 Mandra Bhon	80 0
100 Pachora Jamner	75 0
100 Sara Sirajgung ..	84 0
500 Tapty Valley	717 8
MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur	14 2
30 Tata Steel Def.	207 8
75 Tata Steel Ordy.	53 2
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	175 0
50 Belapur Sugar	157 8
500 Bombay Steam	261 14
125 Bum. Burma	381 0
50 Bom. Burma Conty.	138 12
30 B. Peral	2/9/6
50 Bombay Telephone	83 0
100 Ind. Bleaching	137 8
100 Ind. Radio def.	500 0
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	440 0
1000 Port Canning	547 8
15 Scindia	9 5
30 Tata Construction	56 4
25 Tata Oil	16 2
PREF. SHARES.	
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1207 8
6 p.c. Bom. Steam	266 4
7 p.c. Bom. Trams. (T-F)	78 8
5 p.c. Cen. India (TF)	462 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	123 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (TF)	135 0
7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	128 2
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,235 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	160 0
7-1/2 p.c. Aata S 2nd	117 0
5-1|2 p.c. Tata Mill	17 4
7 p.c. Vishnu	635 0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

The local gold market ruled firm to-day on active buying influenced by continued fall in the London-Paris Exchange. On Wednesday the rate further declined by 66 points to 80.15. It is feared that if America persues the present monetary policy it will be difficult for France to maintain effectively the Gold Standard. Prices in the local market opened to-day at Rr. 32/11 and declined to Rs. 32/9/6. At this level there was renewed buying and prices advanced to Rs. 32/11/3.

The Silver market was quiet on easier Shanghai closing advices. Prices opened to-day at Rs. 55-2 and after improving by one anna declined to Rs. 54/15 The undertone of the market was quiet and operators are not inclined to increase their business in view of various uncertain factors.

Ready Silver	54	12	0
February Settlement	54	15	0
March Settlement	57	15	0
Ready Gold	32	11	0
February Settlement	32	11	3
March Settlement	32	12	6

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, Jan. 17.

Spot Silver	44 5/8c—
January delivery	44.80—.25
March delivery	45.00—.25
Tone:—Barely steady.	

LINSEED OILS.

London, Jan. 17.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Februayr sellers 18/3.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., May-Aug. sellers 18/10 1/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 18.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Sett.	83	2	6
3 1/2† p.c. G P N Cash	83	3	6
4th Jan. Sett. 4 p.c. 1960-70 Sett.	99	1	0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	99	3	0
4 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	113	13	0
4 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	113	14	6
TAX FREE.			
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	113.	8	0
5-1|2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109	8	0
6½ p.c. 1935 B D L	106	0	0
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	75	6	0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	100	7	0
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	101	6	0
4-1|2 p.c. 1934 Cash	101	2	0
4-1|2 p.c. 1955|60	105	13	0
5 p.c. 1939|44	105	11	0
5 p.c. 1940|43 Cash	106	2	0
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103	10	0
5½ p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107	4	0
6-1|2 p.c. 1945 T B	105	8	0
CORPORATION LOANS. (TAXABLE).			
4 p.c. B P T 1934	94	0	0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	93	0	0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	105	8	0
5 p.c. M Deb 1954	117	12	0
6 p.c. K P T 1956	118	0	0
6-1|2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	108	0	0

3 1/2 G P Notes opened at Rs. 82/15/ touched Rs. 83/4/6, but closed at Rs. 83/2/6.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Jan. 17.

May	d. 0.90 3/8
July	d. 0.88 1/4
September	d. 0.89 3/8

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking. J10

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1934

White Paper Handicaps C. P.

Governor Gowan Speaks On Berar Question

Urges Party Leaders To Settle It Among Themselves

The future of Berar and the consequent financial relations between two parts of the Cent ral Provinces figured prominently in Governor Gowan's address to the C. P. Legislative Council.

After analysing conflicting view-points of two schools of thought, the Governor urged upon party leaders to come to a working agreement, honourable and satisfactory to both sides.

Concluding Sir Hyde Gowan said: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. A solution mutually agreed upon is better than one imposed from outside. The province is already handicapped by the small number of seats allotted by the White Paper to the Federal assembly. Do not let us weaken ourselves still further by divided interests."

NAGPUR, Jan. 18.

Addressing at the opening session of the C.P. Legislative Council, His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan, Governor of the Central Provinces, said:—

Before I commence my address to you to-day, I should like to express what I know is in the hearts of you all—a sense of the great loss that our province has sustained in the passing away of Sir Bipin Krishna Bose.

PROUD HERITAGE

When I had finished piloting my first budget through the Council in the session of last March, it must have been far from the thoughts of any member present—it was certainly very far from mine—that on the next occasion on which I spoke to you I should be addressing you as your Governor. I cannot begin what I have to say to you to-day more fittingly than by paying a brief tribute to the memory of the wise and far-seeing man whose place I have been called upon to fill. I was privileged to observe him during nearly all the years of his rule at closer quarters, possibly, than any other person in the province, and this I can tell you, that he never faltered in his desire to see our province march forward steadily on the path of constitutional progress, and spared no effort to achieve that end. If you wish to judge the measure of his success, you have only to read his first address to this Council in 1925 and to compare it with his last. The heritage which he took up was one of strife, of frayed nerves, and of warring antipathies, the heritage which he hands on to his successor, is, I think I may fairly say, one of peace, of sympathy, and of genuine effort towards mutual understanding.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION

I count myself fortunate, gentlemen, that I have received such a heritage, and my one hope is that when in the fullness of time I come to lay down my office, my successor may be able to say of me that the torch is burning as brightly as when it was given into my hands, and that I have done nothing to dim its flame. No one knows better than I do the weight of the responsibility which rests upon me, and how hard it will be for me to fulfill worthily the trust which has been placed in me. There is only one means by which I can hope to succeed, and that is by your help, and I appeal to you all as old friends—for I know that I may count you as such—to give me that help in full measure, bearing always in mind that we are both striving for a common object, the good of our province—you for your home-land, and I for the land to which I have given the best years of my life. There is an old adage which says:—"He hath a good judgment who relieth not solely on his own." I shall rely upon the help of your judgment in all matters with which you and I have to deal.

TO SERVICES, THEIR DUE

There is another matter on which I should like to touch, in view of the large part which Service questions play in your proceedings. As you know, a special responsibility is laid upon the Governor to protect the legitimate interests of the Government Services. While firmly adhering to the principle that the Services exist for the administration, and not the administration for the Services, Sir Montagu never faltered in his determination to see that every man had his due. When Service economies and reductions of establishment were unavoidable, he considered their reactions, to my certain knowledge, with the most anxious care, and with the sole desire of giving effect to the wishes of your Council to the farthest extent that was compatible with justice to individuals and with the needs of sound administration. To those principles I intend to adhere, so far as strength lies in me.

Gentlemen, I have dwelt at some length on the personal note, because I take it that a Governor's first speech must be largely an occasion for revealing what manner of man he is, or wishes to be accounted.

BALANCED BUDGET

I will now deal with two matters which are of first importance to us all at the moment. The first is our economic situation. On the facts of that situation there is no need for me to dwell. With prices at their present level, and with a cotton crop which is no more than fair, the agriculturist, already sorely tired, has still to face an array of difficulties. I will not tresspass on what the Hon. the Finance Member will have to say to you on a later occasion, but I can tell you that we hope to balance our budget both in this year and the next, and pay back some of our overdraft of previous years, and that in itself is no mean achievement in these days.

NEW BILLS.

Meanwhile, as you know, my Government continues to watch, and is ready to adopt any measure of relief that is within its means, and offers any hope of success. In passing the Debt Conciliation Act we made an attempt of the success of which we were by no means confident, but we made it because we felt that we must explore every avenue that was open to us.

We shall also ask you to consider in this session two Bills which are designed directly to relieve the agriculturist. One is the Usurious Loans Bill, which is designed to remove certain difficulties experienced in working the Usurious Loans Act,—the difficulty, in particular, of adjudging when rates of interest are excessive. The other is the Money-lenders Bill, the object of which is to regulate the transactions of money-lenders and to ensure a fair deal for debtors.

QUESTION OF BERAR

The second matter on which I wish to touch is the question of Berar. I regret to say that I am not in a position to tell you more than you know already, namely, that Berar is to be administered, as now, jointly with the Central Provinces. But whatever may be the exact nature of the arrangements which may be made for the future governance of our province, they can make little difference to what is, when all is said and done, the one problem which concerns us vitally, the financial relations between

(Continued on Page 8).

BATISTA SEIZES GOVT.

General Strike Breaks Out And Martial Law Is Declared

HAVANA, Jan. 17.

The Cuban Government has been seized by Colonel Batista.

GENERAL STRIKE BREAKS OUT

Batista's coup was followed by the outbreak of a general strike. He has appointed three secretaries all of whom are military officers in control of the departments of the Interior, Sanitation and Communications and has ordered the striker's to resume at 8 a.m. on January 18 on the pain of dismissal, but there is a widespread belief that Batista himself will soon be overthrown.

Batista was one of the who was largely instrumental in placing ex-President Grau San Martin in power last September, in gratitude for which he was promoted Colonel.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

(LATER).

Martial Law has been proclaim-President Hevia has resigned. Colonel Carlos Mendieta the opposition leader has accept-

COL. BATISTA.

BOHRA'S BID FOR WORLD RECORD

Completes 27 Hours Of Club-Swinging

SURAT, Jan. 17.

Mr. Alihusen Adamji Shikari, a Bohra youth, who commenced his attempt to break 77 hours American World record of club-swinging, on Tuesday January 16 at 2-38 p.m. sharp, has completed first 27 hours feat to-day in sound health, at the time of reporting—United Press.

ID PASSES OFF PEACEFULLY

Police Take Strong Precautions At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17

The Id passed off peacefully. Thousands of Muslims assembled to offer prayers in Id Gah in Karol Bagh and other mosques.

Police pickets, as a precautionary measure, were posted at all important junctions.

Nothing untoward happened.—A. P.

PRINCE ALI LEAVES BY AIR MAIL

KARACHI, Jan. 18.

The Singapore Air Mail arrived at 8 a.m. and the outward air mail left at 9-35 a.m. with Prince Ali Khan, son of His Highness the Aga Khan as passenger.—A.P.

PASTORS' LEAGUE WATCHED

Clergymen's Homes Raided In Prussian Cities

BERLIN, Jan. 17.

Dissension in the German Evangelical Church remains rife, and feeling has been heightened by the revelation of the text of a secret document signed by the Chief of the Prussian Secret Police ordering the police throughout Prussia to watch the Pastors' Emergency League as a potential reactionary and enemy of the State.

In accordance with the order the local police in many cities are raiding clergymen's homes.

The Laymen's auxiliaries which were formed to support the aims of the Opposition League have been ordered to dissolve.—Reuter's Extra Special Service.

LORD HALIFAX ILL

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Lord Halifax is gravely ill at his home at Doncaster whither Lord Irwin has departed from London.—Reuter.

VICEROY REACHES DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

His Excellency the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon arrived here this morning from Benares. Their Excellencies alighted from a special at the Old Delhi Railway Station and were received among others by the Chief Commissioner, Mr. L.E. Brock; Divisional Superintendent, North-Western Railway and Mr. Wace, Senior Superintendent of Police. —A.P.

GERMANY'S NO TO LEAGUE

Refuses To Participate In Discussion On Saar Dispute

GENEVA Jan. 17.

The German reply to the League of Nations' invitation to attend the League Council's discussion on the Saar dispute was received in the evening.

It greatly regrets that Germany cannot participate in the discussion.—Reuter.

REGULATIONS AGAINST AUSTRIANS

Germans Withdraw New Order After Receiving Protest

VIENNA, Jan. 17.

The Austrian Legation in Berlin has entered a protest against the German regulations aimed at Austrians as a breach of the Austro-German trade treaty.

LATER.

ORDER TO BE WITHDRAWN.

Baron Von Neurath has assured the Austrian Minister that the new registration order will be withdrawn immediately.

He explained that it was issued by subordinate authorities.—Reuter.

LEAGUE ACCEPTS BRAZIL'S OFFER

English Officer From Iraq Will Proceed To South America To Examine Sites

GENTVA, January 17.

The Assyrian Settlement Committee has decided to inform the Brazilian Government that the Committee would sympathetically examine Brazil's offer to give a home to the Assyrian refugees, assuring Brazil that she would not be involved in any expense in connection with it.

Meanwhile an English officer well acquainted with Iraq is leaving for Brazil to examine the suggested sites for the settlement.—Reuter.

FRANCO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT TO END

BERLIN, Jan. 17.

France has notified Germany that the Franco-German commercial agreement of 1927 will terminate on April 20, and the restriction on 300,000,000 francs of German imports into France will be enforced on January 19, when the German decree restricting French imports will come into effect.

Both countries are willing negotiate on the matter.—Reuter's Special Service.

SENATORS REVOLT AGAINST SEIZURE OF GOLD

Battle Royal Imminent, Alleging That Seizure Is Unconstitutional And Confiscatory

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The possibility of an Anglo-American money war as a result of President Roosevelt's monetary policy is discounted by Treasury officials, who express the opinion that both the nations are likely to continue something like the existing ratio between their respective currencies.

In the meanwhile a battle royal is possible on the question of legality of the Treasury's acquisition of the Federal Reserves gold. A section of the President's own party led by Senators Gloss, Gore and McAdoo revolted on the subject and bluntly told Mr. Morgenthau during the Senate Banking Committee's examination of the Monetary Bill that the seizure was unconstitutional and confiscatory.

The sanctity of the gold caused is also being discussed. Grave apprehension has been voiced at the proposal to give the Treasury control of the credit, thereby revoluntionising the country's banking structure: nevertheless everything indicates that the Congress will speedily approve the President's monetary legislation.—Reuter's Special.

CYCLONE HAVOC IN S. ARCOT

Official Accounts Reveal Grim Tale Of Death And Destruction

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The Government of Madras have issued a press communique detailing the damages caused by recent cyclone of a rather severe type in portions of South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts, between 14th and 17th December 1933. The portion affected in the district so far as information is no available are:—

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Cuddalore, Chidambaram, and and Vriddachalam Taluk and parts of Villipuram and Tirukoilur Taluks.

TANJORE DISTRICT

Shiyali and Mayavaram Taluks.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

Udatarpalayam and Peramdalur Taluks.

The cyclone was accompanied with strong winds and in some places heavy rain. Loss of human life so far reported in South Arcot is five in Cuddalore Taluk, one in Aziznagar Settlement, and five in Chidambram Taluk. In Tanjore District, 109 lives were lost, in Shiyali Taluk, and 25 in Mayavaram Taluk.

According to the latest report of the Collector which is dated 30th December 1933, the total number of lives lost in Tanjore District is 168. There was no loss of life in Trichinopoly.

LOSS OF LIVE STOCK

As regards loss of live stock so far reported, Cuddalore accounts for 100 cattle and Aziznagar Settlement four. In Tanjore 3,659 cattle were lost in Shiyali Taluk. In Mayavaram Taluk 1,721 cows and bulls and 1,091 sheep and goats were lost. In Trichinopoly District Udayarpalayam Taluk accounts for 134 cattle.

Portions of Cuddalore Town near sea were indndated by a tidal wave, about six feet in height. The number of huts destroyed or damaged is estimated at 1,500. In Chidambaram the University and Hostel Buildings at Annafalamagar were badly damaged, and the cost of repairs is estimated by the University Engineer at about Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 thousands. Almost all houses in Chidamaram Town were damaged in varying degrees.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

Number of huts and small houses of Adi Dravidas and other poor people which have been damaged in Shiyali Taluk Tanjore District is 7,727. Their approximate value has been reported to be Rs. 95,800.

Damage to houses of more well-to-do classes is estimated at Rs. 20,000. The total number of buildings damaged in Mayavaram Taluk is reported to be 4,124.

In Trichinopoly District about 200 houses and huts were damaged in Udayarpalayam Taluk. Many trees in Cuddalore Vriddachalam and Chidambaram Taluks were uprooted. Considerable damage was caused to Sugar Cane plantations in the Nellikuppam and Panruti areas, the value of sugar cane lost or damaged being roughly estimated at Rs. 3 lakhs.

RELIEF MEASURES.

The Communique also details various other damages so far reported and the relief measures carried odt.

In conclusion the Government desire to record their sympathy with the sufferers and their appreciation of the good work done by officials and non-officials in relieving distress and repairing damage.—A. P.

GOVERNOR AT SECRETARIAT

H. E. Spends Two Hours Inspecting All Departments

H. E. Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay paid a visit to the Secretariat and went round all the different departments on Thursday morning.

His Excellency first went at 11-30 a.m. to the Political Department where he was received by Mr. C. W. A. Turner, the Secretary. Here he spent about twenty minutes talking to different clerks and officers and enquiring about their method of working

The Government next went to the Finance Department, where he was received by Mr. G. C. Freke, the Finance Secretary. Here too he evinced great interest in the matter of handling files, and controlling the accounts of the whole Presidency. His Excellency then went to the Legal Department where he was shown how the Legal department functions by Mr. Davis, the Secretary of this department. The next department visited was Education and after that the Directorate of Information.

In the last named department Mr. F. J. Gennings, took the Governor round his department and also showed the work of the Compensation Department where he sits as Commissioner for Compensation under the Workmens' Compensation Act. Nearly two hours was occupied by His Excellency in inspecting all the departments.

PARCEL OF DEAD WOMAN IN TRAIN

Police Make Vigorous Search For Culprit

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

A vigorous hunt by the police to trace the man who booked a parcel containing the body of a woman and a cartman who it is alleged had taken to Egmore station, continues. The woman's body, which could not be identified, was buried yesterday after an inquest.—A. P.

NINE STRIPES FOR ALLEGED TRESPASS

KARACHI, Jan. 17.

The City Magistrate, Mr. W. N. Richardson sentenced one Hindu lad Ravji Bhima to receive nine stripes for alleged trespass.

According to the prosecution the lad is alleged to have confessed that as the owner of the shop where he was working, had refused him match-stick for lighting his bidi, he broke open the lock in his absence.—United Press.

Three Indian Delegates will represent India at the International Postal Conference at Cairo. They will leave Bombay by next Saturday's Mail Boat. Rai Bahadur S. C. Gupta, (Mrs. Mukherjee), Rai Bahadur Mukherjee and Mr. Muhammad Alhasam.

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